FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 098 *18 May 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Ovchinnikov Rejoinder on Beijing Reaction to SALT-II [PRAVDA 15 May] AA 1
Estimates Show U.S. Senate Lacks Votes To Ratify SALT-II AA 1
TASS Reports Meeting of SALT Delegations in Geneva AA 2
Yuriy Shalygin Comments on Lack of Progress at MBFR AA 2
GDR Delegate to MBFR Talks Scores Stagnation AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Communique on Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Meeting [PRAVDA 16 May] BB 1
TASS Comment [Sergeyev] BB 4
90th Meeting of CEMA Executive Issues Communique BB 5
CEMA's 'Special-Purpose Long-Term' Plans Discussed BB 6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRC's Stand at Manila UNCTAD Conference Typical [Stoklitskiy] CC 1
Draft Resolution on Technology CC 1
Preparations for Tokyo Capitalist Meeting Viewed Pessimistically [Ponomarev] CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Zhukov Praises Dartmouth Conference Discussion, Results [PRAVDA 14 May] A 1
U.S. Press Reaction to NATO Defense Meeting Observed [Soltan] A 4
Progress on Soviet-U.S. Ammonia Pipeline Project Hailed A 4
USSR Delegation Attends U.S. Space Medicine Meeting [Bobikov] A 5
Patolichev Receives U.S.-Soviet Council President A 5

CHINA

PRC Seeks To Liquidate Nonalinement Movement as a Force B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

New Japanese Air Force Test Range Planned Near Honshu [Gavrilenko] C 1
U.S. Pressures Japan To Increase Military Spending C 1
DPRK Provincial Party Delegation Visits Nakhodka C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Indian Foreign Minister Speaks Highly of USSR Ties D 1
Pakistani Official Criticizes Policy on Afghanistan D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

TRUD Carries Wilfred Burchett Dispatch on Pol Pot's Atrocities E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Tito's Visit to USSR Continues, Speeches Noted F 1
Brezhnev-Tito Kremlin Talks F 1
17 May Dinner Speeches F 1
TANJUG Report on Speeches [cross reference] F 4
Talks Continue on 18 May F 4
Supreme Soviet Appoints New USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria F 4
[PRAVDA 8 May]
Grishin Receives CPCZ Delegation Led by Kapek F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Extension of Detente Process to Mediterranean Urged G 1
[Bezymenskiy in NOVOYE VREMYA No 20]
NATO Meeting Sharply Discordant With Warsaw Pact Session G 4
[Babenko]
Discussions on Report Continue at PCF Congress 12 May G 5
[Kharlanov in PRAVDA 13 May]
Spanish Socialist Workers Party Congress Opens in Madrid G 5
'Hooligan' Behavior of FRG TV Cameraman in Siberia Scored G 6
[Kassis, Mikhaylov in IZVESTIYA 11 May]
Victor Louis: Rudolph Hess Release Being Considered G 8
[cross reference]
H. Brown Arrives Lisbon for Talks With Portuguese Officials G 8
TASS, Portuguese News Agency Sign Cooperation Agreement G 8
Italy's Andreotti Receives Soviet Civil Aviation Minister G 8
Soviet-Turkish Sea, Land Border Talks Aid Cooperation G 8
AUCCTU Sends Message to Cypriot Labor Federation Congress G 9
WEU Council Session To Discuss East-West Relations G 9
Brezhnev, Swedish Monarch Exchange Greetings on Birthday [PRAVDA 12 May] G 9

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Comment on 'Legality' of New Rhodesian Government J 1
Plans for U.S., UK Recognition [Bulantsev] J 1
Human Rights Group Report [Chukseyev] J 1
Kenyan Rejection of New Government J 2
Kosygin Holds Final Talks With Nigerian Chief of Staff J 2
USSR, Nigeria Discuss Steel Plant Cooperation J 2
Socialists in Ghana Enjoy Popularity in Election Campaign J 2
[Mikhaylov]
Declaration of Ethiopian Peasants Association Congress J 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuban CP Holds Plenary Meeting, Issues Resolution K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Western Support of Ukrainian 'Underground,' 'Renegades' Hit R 1
Role of Armenian Broadcasts to 'Diaspora' Abroad Stressed R 2
[Pogosyan]
Moscow Imam Describes Soviet Muslims' Holiday Activities R 3
Zimyanin Presents Award to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA R 4
Arab Philosopher Avicenna To Be Honored on Birthday R 5
Briefs: Moral Education Conference

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Tyumen Areas Still Under Threat From Rising Floodwater S 1
[G. Gromyko in TRUD 15 May]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 17 May T 1
Ukraine's Spring Crop Area Exceeds 18 Million Hectares T 1
Weather, Crop Development Reported for Early May T 1
[Grishin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 May]
Journal Editor Answers Questions on Low Agricultural Yields T 2
[Ivanov]
Land Reclamation Official Talks on Land Improvement T 4
[Polad-Zade]
Moscow Conference To Discuss Land Improvement Work T 6
Briefs: Primorskiy Kray Sowing Progress T 6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1099 Earth Satellite Launched 17 May U 1
Salyut Cosmonauts Begin Unloading Progress Craft U 1
Space Medicine Important in Psychological Support of Crews U 1

OVCHINNIKOV REJOINDER ON BEIJING REACTION TO SALT-II

LD150750 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 79 p 5 LD

["Rejoinder" by V. Ovchinnikov entitled "Discontent in Beijing..."]

[Text] Beijing reacted without delay to the prospect of signing the SALT-II agreement. It reacted in such a way as if it set itself as an object to shatter whatever doubts there could be as to who exactly should be now regarded as the most rabid opponent of peace and detente.

When receiving U.S. journalists in the Chinese capital, Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping attacked not only the SALT-II agreement but also any possible understandings between the USSR and the USA. As soon as the arrangement for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, during which the leaders of the two countries are to endorse and sign an agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms, became known, the XINHUA agency plainly expressed the Beijing top leadership's hostile attitude to the event. In a malicious commentary, XINHUA stated that Washington and Moscow are playing "hide-and-seek"; the agency calumniated that the SALT-II agreement gives unilateral advantages to the Soviet Union at the expense of the United States, and that under the cover of the talks about detente, the USSR is making military preparations and is "ready to unleash a nuclear war".

The prospect of signing the SALT-II agreement brought about a sigh of relief among an overwhelming majority of mankind. Political and public figures of practically all states of the world, people of most diverse views and convictions expressed their satisfaction in connection with the event. Even most of SALT-II opponents in the U.S. Senate do not venture upon a frontal attack on the very idea of curbing the nuclear race and rejecting the agreement as a whole, but criticise its individual provisions.

Thus, in its denunciation of the SALT-II Beijing has gone farther than the most militant imperialist circles.

ESTIMATES SHOW U.S. SENATE LACKS VOTES TO RATIFY SALT-II

LD152341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons are approaching a conclusion. An understanding has been reached in principle on the basic questions of the essence of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The delegations in Geneva now have to embody them in the text of the agreement and conclude agreement on several other secondary matters.

The new Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons will, when it is signed and ratified, represent an important and practical measure for curbing the arms race. The SALT-II agreement will create for several years a definite barrier to the further build up of the most destructive and expensive types of weapons. It provides for both quantitative and qualitative limitations to strategic offensive weapons and opens the way to a new stage in the talks. Once the SALT-II agreement comes into force, work will begin on a third-stage agreement, intended to halt the creation of new types of weapons and to no longer provide for mere limitation of growth in weapons but for their reduction by both sides.

The Soviet-American agreement will help also to revive other talks now being held, for instance those on full banning of nuclear weapons testing, those on limiting trade in conventional weapons and also the talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Implementation of the second-stage agreement will jeopardize the security neither of the Soviet Union nor of the United States; on the contrary, it will serve to strengthen such security. Speaking at a meeting with electors on 2 March, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the Soviet-American agreement represents a sensible compromise taking account of the interests of both sides.

In the United States there are forces who do not take kindly to the positive development of Soviet-American relations and who have tried to wreck the achievement of an agreement on limiting strategic arms, to poison the atmosphere in conditions in which ratification of the agreement would become impossible. According to the latest estimates, there are still not enough votes in the Senate to insure the two-thirds majority necessary for ratification of the agreement.

American and world opinion must realize clearly that those forces trying to wreck the conclusion and ratification of the agreement are acting directly against the interests of strengthening peace and security and are pushing matters to a new twist in the race for the most dangerous means for waging war.

TASS REPORTS MEETING OF SALT DELEGATIONS IN GENEVA

LD171618 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 17, TASS--The delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States to the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms had a meeting here today.

YURIY SHALYGIN COMMENTS ON LACK OF PROGRESS AT MBFR

LD172244 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Our news analyst, Yuriy Shalygin, comments on the 18th round of the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Here is what he writes:

The problem, of course, is by no means an easy one but in the more than 5 years that have passed since the talks began some results could have been achieved. For instance, there could have been a substantial cutback already by 1977 if the West had reacted in a businesslike manner to the draft plan advanced by the socialist countries in November 1973. The military contingents could be reduced by more than 300,000 men.

There could have been a considerable cut back in the arsenals as well. That would have been done on the basis of the parity of forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, a parity officially established in that region. Such a reduction would have done no harm to it, but some of the edge would have been taken off the military confrontation. Consequently, the equality of commitments would have been observed and no damage done to the security of either side.

In other words, the principles agreed upon in Vienna by representatives of the East and West would have been complied with. As for the socialist countries, they invariably adhere to those principles.

On many occasions they showed their readiness for a reasonable and mutually acceptable compromise. For instance, there were the proposals made by the socialist countries on 8th June of last year. They take into consideration the suggestions made by the Western powers about collective ceilings--900,000 servicemen for each side. The socialist countries agreed to begin the reduction from the ground forces, freezing the strength of the air force. They also agreed that the Soviet and American troops would be reduced first and that this be done in proportion to their number in the region. Besides, the two countries would reduce much the same types of arms, but the ones named by the Western delegations.

Thus the socialist countries approached the key issues of the talks by taking into consideration many of the suggestions made by the other participants, and in that way helped to bring much closer together the positions of the two sides. When the proposals were submitted, political leaders in the West stressed their importance for the success of the talks. They said that the socialist countries did even more than was expected. However, there have been two more rounds of talks since then and yet the West has given no businesslike reply to them.

The Western delegations continue the fruitless debate about the methods of counting the personnel of the armed forces of the two sides and, just like in previous years, the NATO countries are trying to secure for themselves one-sided advantages to the detriment of the security of the socialist countries. Typical for the position of the West is also the following: The West demands that the Soviet Union give strict obligations as regards reduction, obligations laid down in an international legal document. On the other hand the West itself is evading guarantees that at the second stage the West European countries and Canada will carry out a really effective reduction. The West also ignores the twice repeated proposal of the socialist countries to freeze, while the talks go on, the numerical strengths of the troops and armaments of the two sides in central Europe.

All this is the reason why there is lack of real progress at the Vienna talks. Dissatisfaction with such a state of affairs was expressed by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries when they recently met in Budapest. The ministers also pointed out that for a successful and speedy advancement at the talks in Vienna goodwill should be expressed also by the Western participant at the discussions.

GDR DELEGATE TO MBFR TALKS SCORES STAGNATION

LD172118 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 17, TASS--Talks have been resumed in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today on mutual force and arms cuts in Europe. It is the 18th round of the talks. Addressing a press conference, which was held after a closed plenary meeting, head of the GDR delegation Ambassador Ingo Oeser stressed that before the opening of the 18th round the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states had set forth its viewpoint on vital issues pertaining to ensuring peace in Europe. The socialist countries come out for building up confidence, lessening military confrontation and reducing the numerical strength of the troops in Europe in the interests of continuing and deepening the process of detente.

In accord with such a striving is the proposal on reaching agreement on never to be the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons as well as their readiness to start talks on this and other issues of detente in the military field.

The proposals of the socialist states of June 8, 1978, have opened up a possibility of drawing closer the stands and reaching a compromise at the Vienna talks. This opportunity remains. If the Western powers give up their unrealistic stand and support our proposals at the current round, specific work to draw up the first agreement could be started soon.

Meanwhile, in spite of the fact that last summer the Western participants in the Vienna talks could not but acknowledge the far-reaching compromise steps by the socialist states on issues of principled significance, they have for a whole year now been evading a constructive answer to our initiative. The Western partners have started openly protracting the talks and confined themselves in the course of the debate to examining partial issues, and thus, have actually blocked them. They are trying to force on the socialist states unacceptable elements of their stand running counter to the very foundations of the talks.

But the socialist countries by no means intend to give up the principles of undiminished security of all the participating states, reciprocity and equal size of the cuts, on which understanding was reached.

The socialist states proceed in their proposals from the premise that the approximate military balance cannot be changed through unilateral cuts to the detriment of security of the socialist states, and that all the eleven states having armed forces in central Europe and being parties to agreement, having equal rights and obligations, shall make a proportionate contribution to the cause of reductions.

Speaking with a TASS correspondent, Ingo Oeser stressed that the delegations of the socialist countries had arrived for the 18th round in Vienna firmly determined to do everything possible to achieve, at last, progress at the talks which are already in their sixth year.

The West must make a constructive contribution to the talks, give up their artificial protraction, give guarantees as regards the fact that such big, in military respect, countries as the FRG and Britain, will make effective cuts in their armed forces. An impediment at the talks is the Western tactics on the question of the numerical data about the armed forces, which it brings to an absurd. [as received] The demand of the Western side that the socialist countries must cut 3.5 times as many of their troops as the NATO states holds no water.

The head of the GDR delegation said in conclusion, that the forthcoming historical meeting in Vienna between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter and the signing of a Soviet-American agreement on SALT-II will give fresh impulses to the process of international detente and to complementing it with real disarmament steps.

COMMUNIQUE ON WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

AU171320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 79 p 4 AU

["Communique on the Session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Warsaw Pact Member States"]

[Text] A session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of member states of the Warsaw Pact for friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was held in Budapest on 14-15 May.

Participating in the session were: P. Mladenov, foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; F. Puja, foreign affairs minister of the Hungarian People's Republic; O. Fisher, foreign affairs minister of the German Democratic Republic; E. Wojtaszek, foreign affairs minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; A.A. Gromyko, foreign affairs minister of the USSR; and B. Chnoupek, foreign affairs minister of the CSSR.

In accordance with the instruction of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states, the ministers' committee--having exchanged views on questions concerning security and cooperation in Europe, the cessation of the arms race and disarmament--taking into account the development of the situation, examined measures to implement the tasks set forth in the declaration adopted at the 23 November 1978 conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow.

1. On behalf of their states the ministers emphasized that the development of the international situation had fully confirmed the topicality of the conclusions and significance of the proposals made in the 23 November 1978 declaration aimed at attaining real progress in the settlement of vital present-day problems, and primarily of the problem of discontinuing the arms race and of disarmament, of liquidating military conflicts and the hotbeds of tension, and of deepening the process of international detente.

The ministers stated the firm determination of the states represented at the session to continue to strive to implement these proposals in practice while closely cooperating in this respect with the other peace-loving countries, democratic and progressive forces. The path toward attaining such practical results lies in constructive talks among the interested states, in the purposeful quest for an in the adoption of generally acceptable solutions. In this work for the benefit of peace it is necessary to display persistence, to take active practical steps, and to overcome all difficulties, while preventing any delays or procrastinations.

2. In this context the session participants examined the most urgent tasks connected with the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. They emphasized that, under present conditions, a treaty on never to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other, concluded among all states which participated in that conference, would amount to a major step in this direction, a step fully corresponding to the CSCE Final Act. The conclusion of such a treaty will radically reinforce the political and legal foundation for observing in Europe the principle of non-use of force or of the threat of force, will increase its effectiveness and thus will provide new guarantees against military conflicts on the European Continent.

Prerequisites have ripened at present for expanding measures to build up confidence among states, for concrete steps in the sphere of military detente in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act of the all-European conference. [paragraph continues]

In addition to the measures which are not being implemented in line with the Final Act, the states represented at the session are ready to reach an agreement on preliminary notifications with regard to considerable troop movements in that area, with regard to big air force exercises in that area, and with regard to big naval exercises carried out near the territorial waters of other states which participated in the all-European conference. The countries represented at the session are also ready to reach an agreement on non-expansion of the military and political groupings in Europe, on restricting the level of military exercises, and on extending to the Mediterranean region measures to build up confidence. They are prepared to examine with the greatest attention the other proposals aimed at the consolidating trust among states and military detente.

The object is to start giving consideration to, and coordinating, such practical measures in the nearest future which would promote the consolidation of trust among the states in Europe, the weakening of military confrontation and subsequently decrease the concentration and reduce the armed forces and armaments on the continent. The states represented at the session propose that a conference be convened for these purposes, to be held on a political level and with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada. They consider it expedient that such a conference be held as early as 1979. The place and time of holding this conference can be coordinated among all interested states through consultations, which the Warsaw Pact member countries are immediately prepared to begin.

3. On behalf of their states the ministers expressed their dissatisfaction with the lack of real progress in the military talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They noted that in their proposals of 8 June 1978 the socialist countries provided realistic replies to the key questions of the talks, broadly taking into account the considerations of the other participants and thus promoting a considerable rapprochement of the stances. However, for almost 1 year the NATO states have not given any businesslike reply to these constructive proposals.

The ministers underscored that, in order to achieve a successful and speedy progress at the Vienna negotiations, it is also necessary that the Western participants show their good will.

4. The ministers further declared that the new steps in escalating the armament race, recently undertaken along the NATO bloc lines, are in direct contradiction to the interests of detente and its intensification. In this respect particular danger is represented by the plans of deploying on the territories of certain West European countries the medium-range missiles, targeted at objects within the territory of European socialist states, and also by the revival of plans for creating and developing neutron weapons.

The states represented at the session are convinced that the consolidation of the security of all states in Europe must not be sought on the road of further enhancing the arms race, but rather on the road of limiting the nuclear missiles and ordinary armaments on the basis of full mutuality. They are of the opinion that the conditions necessary for this presently and, as they declared in the Moscow declaration of 23 November 1978, they are ready for efforts in this direction in conjunction with the other states. However, it must be clear that, in order to achieve a positive result in this direction, a constructive approach is necessary. That is why the states represented at the session appeal to the NATO member states in the interests of the security of European countries not to conduct matters toward aggravating the situation in Europe and building up military tension, and to renounce measures for intensifying the arms race and firmly take the path of military detente and disarmament.

5. The ministers confirmed their states' viewpoint that the Madrid meeting of the representatives of states participating in the CSCE, which is to take place in 1980, is called upon to promote the consolidation and deepening of detente, the consolidation of security and expansion of all-European cooperation. The Warsaw Pact member countries are prepared to constructively contribute toward insuring the success of the meeting.

In this context they stressed that it is of utmost significance for the success of the Madrid meeting to conduct it in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, which must be above all characterized by all its participants being interested in achieving practical results at the meeting. In accordance with this the states represented at the session are in favor of concentrating the work of the Madrid meeting on coordinating concrete positive steps for implementing the principles and provisions of the Final Act as an integral whole, including resolute measures for military detente, as well as for developing and expanding the mutually advantageous economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation on the basis of equal rights.

The states represented at the session consider it necessary to insure a deep and thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting and for this purpose they are ready to maintain contacts and carry out bilateral and multilateral consultations with all signatories of the CSCE's Final Act. The object of these consultations can also be the question of the level of the states' representation at the meeting, while bearing in mind its significance for the matter of detente, security and cooperation in Europe.

A constructive approach to and productive work of the proposed all-European conference on problems of military detente would be of great significance for the success of the Madrid meeting.

6. In expressing their countries' principled position on the necessity to end the arms race and tackle with determination realistic disarmament measures, the ministers unanimously expressed themselves in favor of maximally enhancing all efforts aimed at attaining, as rapidly as possible, a practical agreement concerning:

--Concluding and implementing the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and passing on to the next stage of talks on their reduction;

--The deadlines and ways of holding talks on ending the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and on the gradual reduction of stocks of such arms up to their complete liquidation;

--Banning forever the use of nuclear weapons and, at the same time, renunciation by all states of the use of force or the threat of force in relations with each other;

--Concluding a treaty on the complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests;

--Taking measures on strengthening the security guarantee for non-nuclear states, including renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons against states which do not possess nuclear weapons and which do not have such weapons on their territory and the commitment not to deploy nuclear weapons on the territories of states where such weapons are not presently deployed.

The participants in the meeting have once again confirmed that their countries are resolutely in favor of curtailing the military expenditures of the states which possess the largest military and economic potential. They call for starting without delay the talks on the concrete size of such cuts as the first step for the next 3 years or some other initial period acceptable to all.

The represented states come out against an increase in troops and arms on the territories of other states.

They are in favor of concluding agreements on forces and arms cuts, for undertaking fresh efforts on an international scale for liquidating military bases on foreign territories and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from territories of other states, for the creation of nuclear-free and peace zones in various regions, including Europe.

They call to mind their readiness to disband the Warsaw Pact simultaneously with the disbandment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and, as a first step, the liquidation of their military organizations, starting with a mutual reduction of military activity.

7. The foreign ministers noted that fresh attempts are being made in recent times to undermine the process of international detente, to create new hotbeds of military danger, to launch campaigns hostile to the socialist countries and to fan hatred between nations. The investigation in some countries of the activity of neofascist and neo-Nazi organizations and trends is also very dangerous.

The countries represented in the session are convinced that all these attempts will be doomed to failure if the peace-loving states and peoples display the necessary vigilance, only rebuff these attempts and comprehensively intensify their activities in the struggle for marking further advances toward a more durable peace in Europe and the whole world.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries call upon all states to build their relations on the basis of strict observance of the principles adopted by the CSCE: sovereign equality and respect of the rights inherent in sovereignty; nonuse of force or threat of force; inviolability of borders; territorial integrity of the states; peaceful settlement of disputes; noninterference in internal affairs; respect for human rights and basic freedoms; equality and the rights of peoples to decide their destiny; cooperation between states; conscientious fulfillment of commitments stemming from international law.

The socialist states represented at the session will, as in the past, consistently and undeviatingly act in the interests of peace, detente and international cooperation.

The session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

TASS Comment

LD172328 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--TASS political observer Dmitriy Sergeyev writes: The communique of the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in Budapest on May 14-15, 1979, is being carefully studied now in all the European, and not only European, capitals. The communique deserves serious attention, as it is an important document. It is permeated with a creative constructive spirit. From its first to the last line it is imbued with concern for peace and is rich in practical, material contents.

World public shows special attention in the proposal put forward in the communique on holding in the near future of a conference at the political level with the participation of all European states, the USA and Canada to examine measures for building up confidence among European nations, lessening military confrontation and subsequently decreasing the concentration and reducing the armed forces and arms in the continent.

Getting agreement between all states--participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation--on never to be the first to use one against another either nuclear or conventional arms could hold a considerable place at this conference. The conclusion of such a treaty will radically strengthen the political and legal foundation for the observance in Europe of the principle of non-use of force, or threat of force, enhance its effectiveness and thus create new guarantees against unleashing military conflicts in the European Continent.

An all-European conference on questions of military detente, that is being proposed, could introduce in the practices of interstate relations in Europe the implementation of new measures for building up confidence in the military field. As is known, such measures as notification about large-scale military exercises, invitation of observers for military exercises and exchange of military delegations have been successfully used in the course of the recent four years in conformity with the Final Act of the all-European conference.

It is now proposed as an additional measure to reach agreement on notification about considerable troop movements in the same area, about large-scale air force exercises in that area, about large-scale neval exercises held near the territorial waters of other states--participants in the all-European conference.

Such proposals earlier put forward by the socialist countries as non-expansion of military-political groupings in Europe, on limiting the levels of military exercises held in the European Continent and spreading measures for building up confidence to the area of Mediterranean remain in force, of course, and may be examined at the conference. The communique specially stresses that the Warsaw Treaty member states are ready to examine most attentively also other proposals directed at building-up confidence among states, at military detente.

Thus, the proposals by the socialist countries give an outline of an important all-European conference that could advance for military detente in Europe. The socialist countries, as is pointed out in the communique, are ready to undertake this matter jointly with all states concerned in a practical way: to start immediately consultations for preparing a conference, so that it could be convened if possible already in 1979.

It can be confidently said that the convocation and success of an all-European conference on questions of military detente would be a major gain in the struggle for a lasting peace and security in Europe, a further stage in the great work started by the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

It is now for the other countries to have their say--the member countries of North Atlantic alliance, the European neutral and non-aligned states. All Europeans are looking forward to their answer to the proposal made by the socialist countries in the Hungarian capital. It is important that this answer should be positive.

90TH MEETING OF CEMA EXECUTIVE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD171828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] The 90th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee ended in Moscow today.

A communique on the meeting reports that the meeting considered questions connected with the holding of the 33d meeting of the CEMA session, the report of the Executive Committee on the 30th anniversary of CEMA activity, the draft long-term special programs of cooperation in the production of industrial consumer goods and the development of transport links and the providing of these sectors with machines and equipment. Current questions relating to the many-sided economic cooperation of CEMA member countries were also discussed.

The meeting was chaired by Katushev, the representative of the Soviet Meeting in the Executive Committee.

CEMA'S 'SPECIAL-PURPOSE LONG-TERM' PLANS DISCUSSED

LD142143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Last week the specialists of the CEMA countries held several more important meetings linked with the implementation of long-term special-purpose cooperation plans. Our commentator notes in this connection:

These special-purpose programs, or "DTSPS" as they are called, were adopted last year at the 33d CEMA session. They cover a period up to 1990 and deal with cooperation in the sphere of power engineering, fuel and raw materials, agriculture, and the food industry and machine building, that is, the major industries of CEMA countries' economies.

What will the implementation of the "DTSPS" specifically give these countries? In particular, the socialist states of Europe will be able to increase their electricity consumption by approximately one and a half times. The main orientation of their joint actions in this sphere is the construction of atomic power stations with a total capacity of around 37 million kw.

It should be noted that two AES with a capacity of 4 million kw each are to be built on the territory of our country, which was the first to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Connected with the progress in power engineering is another special-purpose long-term program in the sphere of machine building. Of primary importance within the framework of this program are the measures for increasing the output of equipment for atomic electric power stations and also for the extraction of oil and hard fuels.

In the sphere of agriculture and the food industry, the "DTSPS" should contribute to the intensive development of the production of grain and other basic types of agricultural produce. The task has been set to raise the per capita grain yield to one ton annually.

And thus, on the basis of these long-term special-purpose cooperation plans, the CEMA countries will be able to accomplish large social and economic tasks. This will lead to further progress in the CEMA states which, with their economic growth rate have already obtained a stable superiority over the capitalist countries. Specialists have figured out that the volume of industrial production in CEMA is now double that of the countries of the EEC. And perhaps this is one of the most important and impressive achievements of the socialist countries which are marking the 30th CEMA anniversary this year.

PRC'S STAND AT MANILA UNCTAD CONFERENCE TYPICAL

LD171312 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: Wherever the forces of imperialism and colonialism try to weaken the positions of developing countries, separating them from their natural allies, socialist countries, they meet with "understanding" and support of the Beijing leadership, as a rule. This was also seen at the Fifth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD, that is being held these days in Manila, and that is discussing key problem of restructuring international economic relations. Striving to avoid the just demands made by developing countries, representatives of the Western powers, speaking from the rostrum of the conference launched the notorious theory of "equal responsibility" of all countries of "industrially-developed north" to "developing south" for the grave consequences of the colonial past and for the neo-colonialist present. This theory has the aim of replacing socio-political division of the world with geographical division, to shift to socialist countries the responsibility for hardship and difficulties experienced by the economy of developing countries. This "concept" was duly rebuffed in Manila. Speaking from the rostrum of the session, representatives of a number of socialist and developing countries stressed with full reason that there is no and never was the room for diktat and inequality in relations between developing countries and the world of socialism. But somebody liked this concept of "equal responsibility". Naturally it was Beijing's emissary. Picking up this "theory", so to say, he tried to use it for driving the wedge in relations of socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, with the majority of developing countries. Speaking at the session, the head of the Chinese delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the PRC Liu Xiwen repeated almost word-for-word the version of representatives of the neo-colonialists circles of the West and also praised a number of industrialized capitalist countries for a "realistic approach to the solution of some international problems". There is nothing surprising about Beijing's stand. Courting multi-national monopolies, the Chinese authorities have long since given up supporting the movement of developing countries. The stand assumed by China at the UNCTAD session showed clearly once again how close to Beijing are the neo-colonialist motives of the West and how alien to it are genuine interests of developing countries.

Draft Resolution on Technology

LD172214 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, May 17, TASS--The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have put forward at the Fifth UNCTAD Session a draft resolution on the international code of turning over technology. The key provisions of the draft provide for the elimination of all forms of discrimination based solely on differences in socio-economic systems and levels of development of states. The code must be universal and binding on all the parties to it, says the draft. The proposals put forward by the specialist states coincide with the demands of the developing countries on establishing stringent international standards for the regulations and control over the activity of transnational corporations in the field of turning over technology. The leading capitalist powers with the United States at their head are using procrastination tactics, thus trying to sabotage in every way possible the adoption of the code at the earliest date. They are trying to seal the subordinated position of the developing countries and are making them further shoulder the brunt of the crisis, which hit the world capitalist system. At the same time, manifest in the course of the general debate was the striving of certain quarters in the West to belittle the role of UNCTAD in discussing problems pertaining to the establishment of a new international economic order, to transfer their resolution into the narrow circle of the leading capitalist powers.

Representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Minister of Home Trade Manuel dos Santos stressed that the conferences of the developed capitalist states being held outside the U.S. framework are pursuing the aim of sidetracking the world community from the road towards establishing a more fair international economic order. All the talks on this issue, he pointed out, must be held within the U.N. framework. UNCTAD must be the main instrument in drawing up and implementing the principles of international trade and development, said the representative of Mozambique.

PREPARATIONS FOR TOKYO CAPITALIST MEETING VIEWED PESSIMISTICALLY

ID172258 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The second preparatory meeting for the regular conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries on economic questions, which will be held in Tokyo on June 28-29 of this year, opens in Washington today. The first working meeting to prepare the summit conference was held in the Japanese capital this March. At this meeting the representatives of the Seven--USA, FRG, France, Great Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan--were unable to reach agreement on the questions in hand, namely, on problems of economic policy, energy, trade, monetary system, etc. In spite of the fact that conferences of the Big Seven became almost traditional--starting from 1975 they were held in Rambouillet, Puerto Rico, London and Bonn, the same problems are mentioned in declaration after declaration without being resolved. Thus, at the latest Bonn conference last July a "big strategy" was announced in such spheres as economic growth, employment, inflation, international monetary policy, trade, etc. In reality this strategy proved to be nothing more than empty words. The situation has not changed substantially in any of these spheres. Contrary to the promises and assurances of the summit conferences, the economies of the leading capitalist countries cannot overcome their stagnation. Inflation still fluctuates in these countries from three to fifteen per cent, unemployment tops 17 million people in these countries. The struggle for recarving the zones of influence does not stop. A new energy crisis is looming due to the machinations of the international petroleum cartels, while the disproportion of trade balances in the USA-Japan-EEC triangle is growing. In Bonn the leaders of the Seven have verbally "denounced the protectionist course," while actually pursuing ever more intensively the policy of protectionism both in respect to each other and also to the developing countries. The cornerstone of the differences between the United States, EEC and Japan are problems linked with the unfavourable correlation of trade balances. Thus, the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan reached the record sum of 11,600 million dollars in 1978. According to preliminary data, this "record" will be beaten this year. The deficit of the EEC countries in trade with Japan amounted to more than 6,000 million dollars. This arouses outright irritation both in Washington and in the countries of the Inner Nine, because Japan is not taking tangible measures to reduce her huge favourable trade balance. As to the relations between the United States and the Common Market, Washington, in the opinion of the EEC leaders is pursuing a policy of "trade repressions" by fixing restrictions on the import of several commodities from the countries of the Common Market. The United States, for instance, delivers 6,000 million dollars worth of farm products to the EEC countries, while importing only 1,000 million dollars worth of them. At the preparatory meeting in Washington its participants will elaborate a draft declaration of the Tokyo conference, but many analysts in the West doubt the possibility of finding positive solutions meeting the interests of all sides.

ZHUKOV PRAISES DARTMOUTH CONFERENCE DISCUSSION, RESULTS

LD171547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] A detailed dialog, sometimes passionate and contradictory, but always imbued with the desire to understand each other and find mutually acceptable conclusions, lasted for 3 days at the 12th Dartmouth Conference in the old U.S. city of Williamsburg.

The Dartmouth meetings, so named because the first was held at Dartmouth College, have been continuing for almost two decades now--in the United States and USSR alternately--and on each occasion they bring together an increasingly authoritative and numerous audience. This time about 100 people took part in the conference--there were USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, U.S. senators and congressmen, academicians, and scientists from both countries here.

Eminent representatives of the business world, including D. Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank, D. Williams, chairman of the board of a very large corporation for research into natural resources, and others took an active part in the work.

Among the cochairmen on the U.S. side were (R. Kollar), leader of the Kettering Foundation, and scientist N. Cousins and on the Soviet side Academician G. Arbatov.

"We are learning to listen to each other," L. Bolling, one of the active participants in these meetings and chairman of the Foundations Council [Sovet Fondov], said with satisfaction. "In the international community, as in a family, when people are arguing they sometimes try to shout each other down, and this hinders their mutual understanding. But for the success of the matter it is essential to understand with whom you are arguing, to ascertain the reasons for your differences and then, leaving aside those which you will not succeed in overcoming, to find a solution to those problems on which it is possible to reach agreement. And I can say that by taking part in these meetings we have acquired valuable experience...."

The present conference has acquired all the more significance in that it took place during the days when an accord on the basic issues of a new strategic offensive arms limitation agreement was being finalized between Moscow and Washington. Questions connected with the conclusion of the agreement being prepared and the prospects for its ratification were therefore naturally the focus of our conversations. At the same time both the plenary sessions and the four working groups operating simultaneously held a conprehensive discussion on a broad range of problems of Soviet-U.S. relations and searched for ways of insuring international security.

This search was all the more fruitful in that authoritative experts on these problems such as H. Scoville, one of the leaders of the "Americans for SALT" organization who, with a full knowledge of the matter, recently warned public opinion in the press: "If the views of the warmongering coalition triumph we will get an unending arms race, greater chances of a nuclear war and fewer changes of man's survival." Eminent U.S. and Soviet scientists and military specialists--Rtd U.S. Lt Gen R. Allison, former U.S. chief military representative at the SALT talks and now president of the firm Allison and Company, and Rtd Soviet Lt Gen M. Milshteyn, now carrying out scientific work in the struggle against the arms race--took part in the debates with a profound knowledge of the matter.

As a result of all-round discussion, those taking part in the conference came to the conclusion that it is necessary to complete the elaboration of the SALT agreement as rapidly as possible. The final communique describes this agreement as a very important factor in the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the international climate. Emphasizing the great significance of this treaty, Senator Tsongas, a Democrat from Massachusetts, urged all those taking part in the conference to wage an active struggle for the ratification of the treaty being prepared.

The conference studied most thoroughly the problems of maintaining peace in the Near East and neighboring regions and problems arising in connection with the political changes in southern Africa. The Soviet delegates drew the conference's attention to the threat to peace and international security in Asia, sharply aggravated in connection with China's aggression against Vietnam.

Comparing their views and studying the states' positions, those taking part in the meeting formulated the positions on which agreement has been reached and designated their different positions in those spheres of international relations where no agreement was reached.

For instance, at the final press conference one journalist asked how the participants in the conference view the prospects of a Near East settlement. Answering this question, L. Bolling, a representative of the U.S. side, said:

"Those taking part in the conference differed sharply in their assessment of the accords reached at Camp David. We Americans supported them while the Soviet side's representatives opposed these accords. But we reached agreement in understanding that separate peace cannot last, that it is essential to have an overall settlement, that there will be no genuine peace in the Near East until the rights of the Palestinian people are recognized, and that the USSR and the United States, together with all Near East countries and including the PLO, must find new paths for resolving the Near East problem."

The discussion of questions of Soviet-U.S. economic cooperation was no less productive. Representatives of Soviet and U.S. business circles analyzed the overall state of these relations and assessed the opportunity for large-scale bilateral industrial cooperation on a long-term basis. The results and prospects of Soviet-U.S. agricultural cooperation were assessed positively, although in this sphere, as in others, it is possible and useful to achieve far more by proceeding from mutual interest and being guided by the principle of mutual advantage.

Those taking part in the conference were unanimous in condemning the discriminatory restrictions imposed by the U.S. Congress in the sphere of economic cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Thus the participants in the Dartmouth Conference reached considerable agreement on a very wide range of questions discussed--which accords with the spirit of the time and the national interests of both our countries. It must not be overlooked, however, that at the very same time outside quiet Williamsburg, where we were working, a real storm of misanthropic propaganda unleashed by the enemies of detente was raging.

The echo of this hurricane sometimes reached even our workrooms, but both the Soviet and the American conference participants took it calmly, without any nervousness and sometimes even ironically. I recall how one eminent American figure said:

"You know, one of our senators with whom I am friendly despite our different views, is now very worried. He said to me: I have two children, and I can't sleep easy--all the time I think about what will happen when they are under the heel of Soviet rule."

The conference participants smiled. And Soviet delegate V. Alkhimov retorted: "Let's invite this senator to our conference. He will see and hear us, and after this meeting he will sleep easy, convinced that Soviet rule threatens neither him nor his children."

A truly vile role is being played by those who are fanning such anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States. They spend tens of millions of dollars on their malicious propaganda in an attempt to wreck the conclusion of the SALT treaty. And people who understand their responsibility for the nation's fate are now protesting increasingly loudly and resolutely against this unbridled campaign.

In Washington these days President J. Carter, Secretary of State C. Vance, Defense Secretary H. Brown and Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, have come out in support of the treaty.

Pointing out that "the earlier period of American strategic superiority" has now been superseded by the "era of stable strategic equilibrium," C. Vance declared in his speech:

"We should have no illusions about the possibility of returning to that earlier era. Neither side will allow the other to secure a strategic advantage which could be utilized. Each side possesses the financial and technical resources to avoid falling behind the other. . . . That is why equality in principle has become the only realistic strategy in the modern nuclear world."

The U.S. secretary of state advocated further moves after concluding the second SALT agreement--along the path of reducing arms, and, on the contrary, "rejection of the treaty," he warned, "would result in nuclear arms escalation. The threat of nuclear war would increase. The treaty's rejection would increase tension in relations with the Soviet Union, alarm our allies and deal a serious blow to future prospects in the sphere of arms control."

The future will show whether these arguments dictated by common sense are needed. For the time being those who reject the only realistic principle nowadays of equality and identical security are replying to the treaty's supporters by still further intensifying their campaign.

It is all the more important that the American participants in the 12th Dartmouth meeting, representing influential circles in the U.S. political and business world, advocated approval of the SALT treaty and proclaimed their determination to defend that treaty by repulsing attacks from the opponents of detente.

As for the Soviet side, it will continue, as in the past, to struggle for strategic arms limitation and reduction. Moreover, the peace program proclaimed by our party's 24th congress and developed by the 25th congress provides for a very wide range of actions ultimately aiming at general and complete disarmament.

"Of course, mutual understanding and, particularly, trust depend above all on the success of joint efforts by the USSR and U.S. governments in resolving such a fundamental task of the present day as that of ending the arms race," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared in his address to the American visitors to the Soviet exhibitions which have now opened in Washington and New York. "Our countries are at a crucial stage in the adoption of important decisions in this sphere which will give grounds for looking with great optimism to the future--to a peaceful, bright future, as we wish to believe and do believe."

Yes, we believe in this.

U.S. PRESS REACTION TO NATO DEFENSE MEETING OBSERVED

LD180128 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Here is a dispatch from our Washington correspondent, Yuriy Soltan: American newspapers are discussing the NATO defense ministers' conference in Brussels. Many papers point out that the military leaders of the alliance expressed support in principle for the strategic arms limitation agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. But other decisions taken by the session make it quite clear that NATO strategists are fanning tension in central Europe. The NATO ministers have approved a 5-year program of improving the military structure of the alliance. They claim that this has to be done in view of a mounting Soviet threat. The program will cost $4.5 billion, which represents a 33 percent increase over NATO's spendings for the preceding 5 years. The session discussed plans of deplying some medium-range missiles in Western Europe which would be aimed at socialist countries, and also of deploying neutron weapons.

The Washington POST says the United States has been pressing West Germany and other NATO countries into accepting these plans. The paper also reveals that the NATO ministers have discussed in private using China for NATO's aggressive strategy. Many observers agree that the NATO session in Brussels has been another step in boosting its military preparations.

PROGRESS ON SOVIET-U.S. AMMONIA PIPELINE PROJECT HAILED

LD180708 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--The first large unit of the joint Soviet-U.S. construction project in the USSR's territory has been prepared for commissioning. A 800-kilometre-long liquid ammonia pipeline, running from the Ukrainian city of Gorlovka, from the production association Stirol is to start supplying liquid ammonia to the Black Sea port Yuzhiniy near Odessa shortly. Subsequently the pipeline is to be extended to the city of Togliatti on the Volga, where a big plant is being constructed for the production of ammonia and carbamide. The overall length of the pipeline will be 2,400 kilometres to carry 2.5 million tons of the fertilizer a year. The project is to be completed at the end of this year.

Armand Hammer, chairman of the Board of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation described the agreement on the joint construction of an industrial complex in the USSR for the production of mineral fertilizers and reciprocal deliveries of chemical products as the most substantial trade deal ever concluded between a U.S. corporation and a foreign state.

Equipment and pipes supplied by firms of France and the USA in accordance with agreements have been utilized at the construction project.

The coming of the ammonia pipeline into operation will make it possible to treble the use of liquid ammonia--the most effective type of mineral fertilizers--in agricultural areas on the Volga, in the Central-Chernozem area of the Russian Federation, and in the Ukraine. Thirty distributing stations are being built at definite intervals all along the pipeline. Due to them the farms will be able to get fertilizers directly from the ammonia pipeline and feed them right to the fields. The prime cost of ammonia in the city of Togliatti will be 22.4-50 percent less than at the operating enterprises, and 95 percent less electric power will be needed for ammonia production.

USSR DELEGATION ATTENDS U.S. SPACE MEDICINE MEETING

LD172232 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Bobikov reports: Cooperation between Soviet and U.S. scientists in the field of space biology and medicine develops successfully. A meeting of the U.S. Association of Aerospace Medicine is taking place here. Taking part in it is a delegation of scientists from the USSR who arrived in the USA at the association's invitation. A participant in the meeting, Dr John Talbot, member of the Federation of U.S. Societies for Experimental Biology and Medicine, told a TASS correspondent that mutual contacts between the USSR and the USA in the field of space biology and medicine are a splendid example of mutually beneficial cooperation. Soviet and U.S. specialists conduct joint experiments, and exchange scientific information. Dr Talbot pointed out that the Soviet scientists' contribution in this field is great. Particularly impressive are the achievements of Soviet science in the creation of life-sustaining systems for cosmonauts, and in the development of special facilities for the training of cosmonauts. George Catlett, president of the U.S. Association of Aerospace Medicine, expressed the hope that the useful and mutually advantageous cooperation between the specialists of the two countries will continue to develop in future as well. The Soviet Union's achievements in the field of space medicine and biology in recent years are vividly illustrated by the items displayed at the Soviet section of the specialized exhibition organized by the association. As Noel Hinners, director of the National Museum of Aeronautics and Space in Washington, said the USSR's display arouses a lively interest among visitors. He emphasized that joint Soviet-U.S. work in the field of space medicine and biology gives an additional impulse to the development of peaceful cooperation between the two countries in other fields, and contributes to the development of the policy of detente. The head of the Soviet delegation, academician Oleg Gazenko, director of the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems of the USSR Ministry of Health, pointed out in an interview with the TASS correspondent, that at present the USSR and the USA exchange generalized data on medico-biological experiments and flights in each country and carry out joint research by means of Soviet artificial satellites of the earth in the Cosmos series. A number of joint scientific works have been published in recent years. Such a cooperation contributes to the progress of science, he emphasized.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES U.S.-SOVIET COUNCIL PRESIDENT

LD171204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Patolichev today received Forrestal, president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, and had a conversation with him on questions concerning the development of Soviet-American trade and economic relations. Forrestal also had a meeting with the Soviet cochairman of the council, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Sushkov.

CHINA

PRC SEEKS TO LIQUIDATE NONALINEMENT MOVEMENT AS A FORCE

LD172332 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 17 May 79 LD

["Non-Alignment Movement and Beijing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--"The positions of the non-alignment movement, this union of a large group of developing states on an anti-imperialist, anti-colonial basis, have grown stronger noticeably in the international arena in recent years. It has already made quite a contribution to the strengthening of peace and easing international tensions, improvement of the planet's political climate," says the magazine AZIA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA (ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY).

"The present leaders of China, however, advocate not only the perpetuation, but even the consolidation of proimperialist groupings of the NATO type," the magazine notes. "One of the fundamental programme principles of the non-alignment movement is the demand to liquidate foreign war bases in the territories of the countries within the zone of the national-liberation movement.

"The Maoists regard this question differently. They even agree to the building of new foreign war bases."

"The non-alignment movement comes out in principle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America," the magazine continues. Contrary to this, the Chinese leaders advocate the "presence" there of the armed forces of the imperialist states.

Hypocritically declaring its "support of the principles of the non-alignment movement and demagogically urging the developing countries to unite, Beijing is striving in reality to weaken and undermine this movement, to set the non-aligned nations at loggerheads, to drive a wedge between them in order to exploit the ensuing discord for its unseemly purposes."

"Although China herself is not a non-aligned state, the Beijing leaders are unceremoniously interfering lately in the internal affairs of this movement, are endeavoring to foist upon its members their concepts, their evaluations of who of the movement participants are carrying out 'correctly' or 'incorrectly' the non-alignment principles in their policies.

"Moreover, whenever possible the Maoists are making use of representatives of some of the movement member-states with reactionary pro-imperialist regimes, as well as emissaries of the overthrown Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, are attacking the states that come out consistently and resolutely against imperialism and colonialism," the magazine continues. "Thus, jointly with the [words indistinct] Beijing is conducting a vicious campaign against the Republic of Cuba in connection with the latter's internationalist assistance to the forces of national-liberation movement in the African states."

"In reality Beijing pursues the purpose of liquidating in general the non-alignment movement as an independent political force in the world arena. One of the ways to achieve this goal, in the opinion of the Maoists, is to replace this movement by a broader, but vaguer grouping of developing states, which would include also the nations that are members of imperialism's military-political blocs. Precisely for this reason the Chinese leaders avoid mentioning the principles of the non-alignment movement, preferring to speak of a union of developing states."

NEW JAPANESE AIR FORCE TEST RANGE PLANNED NEAR HONSHU

LD171208 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 17, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Gennadiy Gavrilenko, reports:

The National Defense Agency and the Ministry of Transport of Japan resolved to set up another test range for Japanese airmen. For firing from aircraft and bomb aiming, a vast sea area of some 13,000 square kilometers has been allocated north of Imubo Cape (east coast of Honshu Island). Since 1971, the Japanese authorities have already set up 13 such test ranges, the ASAHI reports.

The new test range, whose upper boundary is at an altitude of 24,000 meters, lies in a region of brisk air and sea transport. Bearing in mind that a base of the United States Air Force, stationed in Japan, lies nearby. The decision by the National Defense Agency and the Ministry of Transport will create serious hazards for civil aviation. According to plan, the new test range is to be used by airmen from the Japanese air force from Hyakuri Base, which lies only 48 kilometers from the international Narita Airport. 60 combat and training planes of the Seventh Air Division of the Japanese air force are now stationed at this base, MAINICHI reports.

Peaceable Japanese opinion is sharply protesting against the recent intensification of war preparations in Japan which found an expression in bigger military appropriations, more frequent military exercises, activisation of militaristic-chauvinistic propaganda and strengthening of military cooperation with the United States, South Korea and Beijing. Meetings and demonstrations are taking place in many towns of the country in protest against the policy of reviving militarism, initiated by the ruling circles, and for frustration of reactionary machinations.

U.S. PRESSURES JAPAN TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING

LD172226 Moscow TASS in Engl[illegible] 2100 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 17, TASS--T[illegible]e United States is bringing pressure to bear on Japan demanding that it increase spending on the maintenance of U.S. Armed Forces in the area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Addressing a symposium, which opened here, on problems of international economic cooperation, M. Shepherd, chairman of the administration's Consultative Council on U.S.-Japanese Economic Relations, demanded strengthening the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, intimidated the delegates to the symposium by the alleged "Soviet menace". He also promised that an increase in Japan's share in U.S. military spendings would "help balance" Japanese-U.S. trade relations.

DPRK PROVINCIAL PARTY DELEGATION VISITS NAKHODKA

SK170100 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 15 May 79 SK

[Text] A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Korean Worker's Party arrived in Nakhodka on 15 May. The guests from the fraternal nation will study the experiences of the party's leading organizations in practical organization of ideological work by the rural labor unions, economic activities and the socialist economic organization of various enterprises. The party functionaries of the DPRK will also meet seamen, longshoremen, ship repair workers and (?ship) building workers in Nakhodka. They will visit recreational areas for workers in the suburbs and the camps and schools of the young pioneers.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS HIGHLY OF USSR TIES

LD171130 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 17, TASS--Atal Bihari Vajpayee, India's minister for external affairs, said in a foreign affairs debate in Parliament that Indian-Soviet relations had of late acquired new vigour, quality and scope. He added that the friendship between India and the USSR was a major factor in international affairs, since both countries held similar positions on many international problems.

Vajpayee highly assessed the courage and heroism of Vietnam people in their struggle against the Chinese aggressors for independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV. India had immediately denounced China's attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the minister added.

The members of Parliament welcomed Vajpayee's statement to the effect that India was against participation of representatives of the overthrown Pol Pot regimes in the proceedings of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries in Colombo in June next.

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL CRITICIZES POLICY ON AFGHANISTAN

LD180852 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, May 17, TASS--The attempts of some countries to turn Pakistan into a place d'armes for struggle against the social changes in neighboring states have been strongly condemned by M. Asgar Khan, chairman of the Pakistani Tehrik-i-Istiqlal party.

In his article, published in the first issue of the newspaper MUSLIM, he stressed the need of admitting the inevitability of a replacement of archaic backward regimes and of deep-going social reforms in neighboring countries. "Some states fear that such changes might occur in their countries, too, M. Asgar Khan noted. This is why they would like to prevent these processes with the help of Pakistan by giving it all the dirty work to do."

The chairman of the Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party criticised the domestic and internal policy of the government. He said that "it brought about a decline of Pakistan's prestige in the international arena."

Having gone on record for a peaceful solution of all the problems that lately led to a deterioration of relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan, M. Asgar Khan said: We can decrease tensions on our borders by peaceful means without interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan as required by the very fact of Pakistan's diplomatic recognition of the present Afghan Government.

TRUD CARRIES WILFRED BURCHETT DISPATCH ON POL POT'S ATROCITIES

LD171702 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 17 May 79 LD

["Pol Pot Regime's Atrocities"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--The newspaper TRUD publishes a dispatch by GUARDIAN correspondent Wilfred Burchett from Phnom Penh:

"...A 'death factory' had been set up in the former Tuol Sleng High School in the outskirts of Phnom Penh. There meticulous details were kept of the numbers killed every day for several years. The victims, horribly tortured before they died, included virtually every Kampuchean diplomat or intellectual, known abroad, who was unwise enough to respond to the 'consultations' invitation. In 16 spacious rooms of the former school the torturer-executioners were at work for seven days a week. Each seems to have disposed of the average of at least eight victims a day. A long list of guide-lines, personally drawn up by Pol Pot in his own handwriting, stipulated that victims once in the torture chamber, must know they are going to die so might as well make a full confession and get it over with quickly. But they must not be killed until a full confession had been extracted.

"The period between arrest and being led into the torture-execution chamber was only a few days, during which the victims were confined two at a time in cells three feet wide by six long, chained by the legs.

"A favourite type of torture was plucking out head hair with pincers, tufts of it lie at the head of each bedstead and copious bloodstains underneath. Executions were carried out with axes, hammers, short handed spades and jungle knives.

"In the neatly handwritten lists of each day's proceedings is noted the age and profession or education of each victim and the date of arrest and death. In some cases a notation in red ink is made of any exceptional form of execution. The small staff available for processing the great volume of data (which includes separate files on their 'confessions') had started classifications under headings such as 'Students Invited To Return From France' (the number of those listed as killed, together with nature of their studies or competencies was 147); 'Former Diplomats Invited To Return' and 'Members of Original Sihanouk-Led Resistance Government' (among those names were virtually all Kampucheans I had known during four years' residence in Phnom Penh, and Kampuchean leaders and diplomats abroad who had accepted Pol Pot's blandishments to return).

"In a haphazard selection of the daily lists of killed were August 6, 1976, hundred and four, 21st of the same month, hundred ninety one, 31st, ninety two, November 11, same year, one hundred, June 20, 1977, two hundred sixty six.

"On the day that troops of the new Government of Kampuchea burst into the extermination centre, they found 14 of the 16 bedsteads occupied by corpses in various states of mutilation.

"No one knows and no one ever will know how many people were killed in Kampuchea. The Tuol school was merely the extermination ground for intellectuals and others, who might become prestigious political opponents of Pol Pot".

REPORTAGE ON TITO'S VISIT TO USSR CONTINUES, SPEECHES NOTED

Brezhnev-Tito Kremlin Talks

LD171338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Talks began in the Kremlin today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Taking part in the talks are, on the Soviet side--Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and on the Yugoslav side--Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito exchanged information on internal developments in the Soviet Union and the SFRY and described the main results achieved in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th LCY Congress.

The sides outlined their viewpoints on key international problems, evaluated the course of the process of international detente and the obstacles on its path, and also gave their views on steps which must be taken in order to deepen detente and give it a universal character.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito paid special attention to the state and prospects for the development of multifaceted Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. The meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito passed in a friendly and frank atmosphere. [V druzhestvennoy otkrovennoy atmosfere].

Also taking part in the talks are, on the Soviet side: Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Maltsev, USSR first minister of foreign affairs; Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia; Kiselev, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Shishlin, leader of a consultant's group of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Grubyakov, head of a department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Yugoslav side: Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union; Badurina, chief of cabinet to the president; Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mandic and Maksic, advisers to the SFRY president; and Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee.

17 May Dinner Speeches

LD171946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today gave a dinner in honor of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], who is in the Soviet Union.

Present at the dinner were: On the Soviet side, Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Rusakov, Gorbachev, and other officials; on the Yugoslav side, Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY; other persons accompanying the president; and also Orlandic, the Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union, and embassy diplomatic staff.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 17 May carries a slightly shorter report on the speeches but adds "Tikhonov" to the names of those reported to have attended the dinner between "Solomentsev" and "Kapitonov".]

During the dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito exchanged speeches, which were received with great attention by those present.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said:

Dear comrades! First of all I should like once again to cordially welcome our high-ranking guest--Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of the SFRY, and the comrades who have arrived with him.

Relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples--and our duty is to serve their interests--are marked by deeply kindly feelings and the constant desire for broad and all-round cooperation. Differences in the approach to certain international problems do not hide this basic situation from us. In our view, Soviet-Yugoslav friendship can and must be an influential factor for peace and progress in Europe and beyond its boundaries. But it must be said frankly that there are forces which our friendship does not suit. We find ourselves running into attempts to disrupt our cooperation with speculation on the past and inane fantasies regarding the future.

What we want is relations that are free from any ambiguities, sincere relations between parties enjoying absolutely equal rights. We believe that our Yugoslav friends also want the same thing.

The principles reflected in well-known Soviet-Yugoslav documents are a stable base for such relations.

The international situation is not tranquil today. Peace is subjected to dangerous trials now in one point of the globe, now in another. On the soil disfigured by the sway of colonizers old and new, freedom is being won with many grievous battles. An exceptional danger lurks in the arms race. We Soviet communists see that one still has to work and work for the sake of a stable peace, for the sake of a better and more developed international cooperation.

The readiness for dialog and joint efforts is growing in the case of many countries, this was brilliantly confirmed by our recent talks with Giscard d'Estaing, the French president. They have effectively become an example of how new horizons can be opened up for cooperation, in the name of detente, in the name of peace throughout the world.

We stand today on the threshold of the full completion of our talks with the United States on the limitation of strategic armaments. The agreements which will be signed during our meeting with President Carter will without doubt be an important landmark on the hard but true road which leads to peace and the security of peoples. The Soviet Union values the support which is given to this vitally necessary cause by Socialist Yugoslavia and many other countries.

In conclusion, I should like to express the hope that the present meeting with Comrade Tito will bring good results. This will indeed answer the aspirations of our friendly peoples.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed a toast to the strengthening of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, the cohesion of all peace-loving democratic forces, and to the health of respected Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Josip Broz Tito made a speech in reply. He expressed the conviction that the good all-round and stable Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation are a long-term trend and serve the interests of the two countries and parties. For decades now these relations and cooperation have rested on a tested and principled basis. This basis is firm and irreplaceable. Thanks to this, Comrade Tito continued, we have achieved highly significant results in our cooperation in many fields. We have always highly valued, dear Comrade Brezhnev, your personal contribution to this cause.

Dwelling on questions of international relations, Broz Tito said that detente as a universal process should embrace all regions and all countries. We are deeply convinced, he stressed, that this is the only way to strengthen peace. Josip Broz Tito expressed the conviction that this would be promoted also by the signing in the near future of the SALT-II Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. I am convinced, he said in conclusion, that our present talks also will give a new incentive to the friendly relations and fruitful all-round cooperation between our two countries and parties, which correspond not only with our mutual interests but also undoubtedly with the broader interests of peace, cooperation and socialism throughout the world.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1826 GMT on 17 May broadcasts a report on the dinner speeches attributing the following to Tito:

["The attainment of this important and lofty goal requires that we also regard with full respect the certain distinctions in our views and policy, which naturally arise from the differences in ways of building socialism and in the international position of our countries. We emphasized more than once that the distinctions which are a historical reality are not and must not be a reason for misunderstanding and distrust and, less so, an obstacle to the deepening of our friendly relations and all-round cooperation."

[Josip Broz Tito expressed concern over the dangers stemming from the deep-going crises in the south of Africa, in the Middle East and in South-East Asia. "We hold, he said, that the way towards their settlement is through full respect of the rights of the peoples and countries to national sovereignty, independence and their own way of life, without intereference from the outside."

["We hope, Tito went on to say, that detente as a universal process must embrance all areas and all countries. We are profoundly convinced that this is the sole way towards strengthening peace, security and equitable cooperation and a prerequisite for general progress. This presupposes a resolute elimination of the dangerous seats of war and military interventions, consistent respect for the independence of all countries, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, peaceful and constructive settlement of outstanding issues. This also presupposes passing over to real disarmament measures."

[Josip Broz Tito stressed that Yugoslavia, consistently adhering to the principles of nonalignment, the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, strives for an all-round development of relations with all countries in the world on an equal footing. In this, he said, we see also the concrete contribution to the cause of comprehensive international cooperation, for which we come out.]

TANJUG Report on Speeches

For the Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian report of the 17 May dinner toasts by L.I. Brezhnev and J.B. Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 18 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Talks Continue on 18 May

LD180844 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--The talks between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito continued today in the Kremlin.

SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW USSR AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA

LD110857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 6 LD

["Diary" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Nikita Pavlovich Tolubeyev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Bazovskiy from the post of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria in connection with his transfer to other work.

GRISHIN RECEIVES CPCZ DELEGATION LED BY KAPEK

LD171644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee is in Moscow on a friendship visit. It is headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee. On 16 May the delegation visited the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Architectural Planning Directorate. The Czechoslovak comrades were told how the master plan for Moscow's development and the residential construction program are being implemented. Participating in the conversation were Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and Trofimov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

The visitors from Prague also toured installations being constructed for the 1980 Olympics, where they were given a warm welcome by the builders.

EXTENSION OF DETENTE PROCESS TO MEDITERRANEAN URGED

LD180909 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 11 May 79 pp 4-6 LD

[Political Observer L. Bezymenskiy article: "Clinging to Ariadne's Thread"]

[Excerpt] It would be no exaggeration to say that the Mediterranean is now literally crammed with Atlantic ground, air and naval formations and military staffs and establishments. According to NATO's structure, the so-called south European theater of operations embraces the territories of Italy, Greece and Turkey and then the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmara and the southern part of the Black (!) Sea. The "theater's" commander in chief is in Naples; he is in charge of the allied ground forces, air forces, naval forces and the so-called naval strike force. The ground forces are in turn divided into two parts--southern and southeastern. In addition to troops of NATO's Mediterranean countries, they include the "south European U.S. tactical group." The "theater's" air force consists of two allied tactical commands (5th and 6th). The allied naval forces include a submarine fleet command, a special air reconnaissance command and a "ready-for-action" task force [operativnoye soyedineniye dlya "deystviy po vyzovu"].

But even this does not exhaust NATO's military presence in the Mediterranean. The U.S. 6th Fleet, which is NATO's "strike force" in the south European theater, is stationed here permanently. This fleet is directly subordinate to the American command. Nuclear submarines of the 16th U.S. Naval Squadron based at Rota (Spain) patrol here too.

NATO's militarist policy has had a pernicious effect on the general situation in this region. There is no getting away from the fact that the fascist putsch occurred in Greece under the moral and military guardianship of the Atlantic bloc and, but for this bloc, the "Black colonels" could not have hung on from 1967 through 1974. And Cyprus? Do the Atlantic headquarters not consider the existence of this independent state a vexatious obstacle in the way of spreading military bases to the East Mediterranean?

All this is not just history. NATO still stubbornly regards the Mediterranean as the object of its military plans. When the Greek people overthrew the fascist dictators, Greece withdrew from NATO's military organization. But now reports are constantly appearing on plans to drag Greece into the bloc's military sphere. In Spain the Franco regime, which was in high favor with the United States, was liquidated. Now a broad campaign has been mounted to include Spain in NATO--as though to supplement the U.S. bases situated on Spanish territory under a special bilateral agreement (valid until 1981). Plans to drag Cyprus and Malta into NATO have not been abandoned either.

The question of NATO's possible enlargement is fundamental to the political development of southern Europe, and to Europe as a whole. In the past the Soviet Union made an important suggestion: If the West is not prepared to liquidate blocs, then at least it should not enlarge existing military-political groupings.

Now NATO not only rejects that suggestion but also wishes to throw down another challenge to the cause of detente by dragging new countries into its bloc. Of course, the decision to join the coalition is a state's sovereign affair. But it presupposes a high degree of responsibility for the fate of European peace. It is to be hoped that this sense of responsibility will suggest to the statesmen of Mediterranean countries steps leading not to the exacerbation of the situation but to its defusing.

NATO policy has had and is having far-reaching consequences. Thus when a direct threat of war arose in the East Mediterranean as a result of Israel's aggressive actions, NATO's policy not only did not help to avert it but was aimed at maintaining tension and increasing the number of military bases. According to press reports, a plan has now emerged to create a NATO and 6th Fleet base at Haifa. Officials in Israel have already made the United States repeated offers of other military bases--in Sinai and the Negev Desert (for aircraft) and at Sharm Ash-Shaykh (for the fleet).

Finally, the dragging of Mediterranean countries into the arms race is a direct consequence of NATO policy. The arms race is spreading not only to developed capitalist states but also to developing states. The London journal AFRICA reported at the beginning of the year that the developing countries that have begun selling basic types of weapons themselves include two Mediterranean states (Israel and Egypt).

Is there a way out of this sinister cycle of militarization? An ancient story that originated on the shores of the Mediterranean states that when the legendary hero Theseus got into the intricate labyrinth built for the bloodthirsty maneating Minotaur, he found his way out by following the thread of the thoughtful Princess Ariadne. The modern Theseus also has such a thread: It is the policy of peaceful coexistence, which rejects the prospect of military conflicts and tension.

The ideas of Helsinki--that is Ariadne's thread for the Mediterranean! As is known, during the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe representatives from a number of Mediterranean countries which were not conference participants (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia) were heard. The Final Act states bluntly that "security in Europe should be regarded in the broader context of security in the world, that it is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean region as a whole, and that consequently the process of strengthening security should not be restricted to Europe but extended to other regions of the world, particularly the Mediterranean."

Precisely this aim determined the Soviet initiative to extend the process of detente--including military detente--in Europe to the Mediterranean. It was proposed, in particular, to extend to the southern part of this region the measures formulated in Helsinki to strengthen trust (notification of maneuvers and so forth). This proposal, officially submitted at the Belgrade meeting of the 35 states that signed the Final Act, was greeted with great interest.

In Belgrade it was decided to continue studying the possibilities, ways and means to promote specific initiatives for the development of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation among Mediterranean countries on the basis of the Final Act. This was entrusted to experts of the 35 countries, who worked 13 February-26 March 1979 in the capital of Malta--Valletta.

"We regard this meeting," Soviet delegation head R.A. Sergeyev declared in Valletta, "as an integral part of the multilateral process begun by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe...."

The experts formulated numerous recommendations relating to the economic, scientific and cultural spheres of cooperation. Thus the economic recommendations provide, inter alia, for exchanging the results of national research into the conservation and use of energy and for cooperation in developing fishing and in reducing pollution of the Mediterranean. In the sphere of science it is proposed to hold conferences and symposiums on the most urgent Mediterranean problems within the framework of international organizations.

In the cultural sphere attention has been paid to preserving architectural monuments and encouraging UNESCO efforts to assist in setting up a Mediterranean cultural center.

There are many constructive proposals capable of leading the Mediterranean along the path of detente. An important range of ideas was put forward back in 1976 at the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties. The conference participants came out "against the further accumulation of weapons in this region, for the withdrawal of ships equipped with nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, for the liquidation of all foreign military bases and--in the process of surmounting Europe's division into military blocs--for the withdrawal of all foreign fleets and troops, which will serve to turn the Mediterranean into a sea of peace.

Why not embark on realizing these ideas? Particularly as they are being given expression in diverse public circles? Thus the conference of Mediterranean countries' socialist parties in June 1977 called for the withdrawal of all foreign fleets. And Spain's representative at the Belgrade meeting officially spoke of the need to make the sea a nuclear-free zone.

The implementation of the Soviet proposal to insure the security of nonnuclear states could prove no less useful to the Mediterranean, for the overwhelming majority of states in this region are nonnuclear states, and they are interested in strengthening their security. These countries can benefit equally from the extension of the military measure of trust recorded in the Final Act to the southern part of the Mediterranean.

"We want," L.I. Brezhnev has written, "the Mediterranean to be a sea of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation. We understand that it is not easy to achieve this--too many knots of tension have been tied here, and too many contradictory state interests overlap." But, understanding all the complexities, the Soviet Union is seeking to make its contribution to the cause of strengthening security in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Union, which is a Black Sea and, in that sense, a Mediterranean power, is far from indifferent to the situation in this region. Routes linking the southern Soviet ports with the world ocean pass through the Mediterranean. The approaches to the Soviet borders are here. We are united with the peoples of the Mediterranean by long-standing traditional ties dating back many centuries. The Soviet Union is vitally interested in insuring that the peoples of all the countries situated here can enjoy the benefits of detente.

The next meeting of representatives of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will be held in Madrid in 1980. As agreed during the Belgrade meeting, questions relating to security in the Mediterranean will also be discussed in Madrid. Indeed the very choice of venue can give grounds for raising questions of strengthening security and developing mutually advantageous cooperation in this region. Not "NATO's southern flank" nor a "theater of operations" but the southern flank of the detente process--that is what the Mediterranean can and must become in the future.

There exists a real alternative to the policy of the "Atlantic Minotaurs," who have still not abandoned hope of using the Mediterranean as a hotbed of possible conflicts. Ariadne's thread, which leads to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation, must be held on to.

NATO MEETING SHARPLY DISCORDANT WITH WARSAW PACT SESSION

LD171632 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 16 May 79 LD

["Words and Deeds of NATO Bloc Leaders"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

A scheduled Atlantic "assembly"--the sessions of the Eurogroup and the NATO Defence Planning Committee--has been held at the NATO headquarters in Evere (suburb of Brussels). At their meeting before the session of the NATO Council--the supreme body of this Western military political organization--scheduled to be held in the Hague on May 30-31, the defence ministers of the member-countries (with the exception of France and Greece, which pulled out of the bloc's military wing) approved a whole series of measures, all of which are directed at a further all-round build-up of the NATO military potential.

Paying tribute to the spirit of the times, the delegates to the session welcomed the attainment between the USSR and USA of understanding on signing an agreement on SALT-2, pointed to the importance of successful completion of the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe. But this is not the main essence of the document adopted in the course of the Atlantic "assembly." Their content boils down to putting forward new programmes designed at speeding up arms race and strengthening the aggressive bloc in every way possible contrary to detente.

The huge sum of 4.5 billion dollars has been appropriated for the implementaion of the five-year military-construction program, which is two and a half times more than during the preceeding five years. The committments earlier adopted by the bloc member-countries under the Pentagon's pressure on an annual military three percent increase in military spending with due regard to growing inflation, which were adopted earlier, have been prolonged till 1986. The NATO military leaders have decided to start a modernization of the NATO nuclear force in Europe. It is planned to deploy medium range nuclear missiles trained against the countries of the socialist community in the territory of the West European states. This year alone, it has been decided to increase by 25 percent the arsenal of anti-tank rockets in Western Europe.

As we see, at hand are large-scale military plans. They have also been given some kind of propaganda cover: The NATO "fathers" have prepared and issued in Evere a certain "document" entitled "Military Potential of the Warsaw Treaty Organization." The document is a set of mythical figures and data repeating over and over again the notorious "Soviet military threat" position.

The NATO policy of "fresh efforts" in the military field strikes a particularly sharp discord against the background of the results of the Budapest meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, where a package of fresh and constructive initiatives was put forward for strengthening and deepening detente, building up confidence among states and lessening military confrontation.

The wide and positive response to the proposals put forward in Budapest has shown that the peoples of Europe and other continents are opting precisely for this political line--the line towards peace and detente. As far as the meetings in Evere are concerned, it is quite obvious that the statements by the leaders of the bloc to the effect that they are allegedly "also for detente" is nothing more but a smokescreen to camouflage the NATO course for continuing arms race, for aggravating tensions.

DISCUSSIONS ON REPORT CONTINUE AT PCF CONGRESS 12 MAY

LD171245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 79 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Kharlanov: "At the French Communists' Congress"]

[Text] Paris, 12 May--The 23d French Communist Party [PCF] Congress is into its fourth day at the Saint-Ouen sports palace. The congress delegates are discussing the PCF Central Committee report, analyzing the country's domestic political situation and elaborating the strategy and tactics of the French Communists' struggle for the interests of the working people.

"In Lorraine," metallurgical worker Alain Amicabile said, "the heat of the class struggle being waged by the steelworkers and iron ore miners against big capital is particularly fierce. They are fully determined to wreck the monopolies' and Common Market organs' plans to curtail the steel industry in France."

The party's work with young people was discussed by Jean-Michel Catala, secretary general of the French Communist Youth Movement. Only communist ideas can provide the country's young men and women, many of whom are threatened with unemployment when they leave school, with a future. It is not insignificant that bourgeois propaganda is currently making a desperate effort to dislodge France's younger generation from the path of political struggle in the communist ranks. This is precisely the aim of all sorts of "new philosophers," who keep on burying Marxism, and the various ideological currents fashioned on the latest Western model. Their objective allies are the leftist and anarchist groups in France who hide behind pseudorevolutionary phraseology.

Lyons delegate Andre (Zheren) talked about the need to intensify the work of party cells at enterprises. Using as an example the work of party organizations at Berliet truck plants, where the communists are struggling against the curtailment of production and dismissals, he demonstrated the communists' inexhaustible opportunities for developing their activity.

Many delegates dwelt on problems relating to the international situation. The countries of socialism, who know no crises, unemployment or inflation, Essonne department delegate Jean-Claude Lacron said, are clearly demonstrating the advantages of the socialist system and its superiority over capitalism. The socialist community is waging a tireless struggle for peace and disarmament.

The congress continues.

SPANISH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS OPENS IN MADRID

LD180516 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, May 17, TASS--The 28th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) has opened in the Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions of the capital. On the agenda of the congress are: a report by the PSOE Federal Committee, introduction of amendments of the party rules and election of the party leading bodies. More than one hundred delegations of the communist, socialist and workers parties andnational liberation movements, including a CPSU delegation led by member of the CPSU CC, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences Petr Redoseyev, are attending the congress. The audience warmly welcomed the message of greetings from the CPSU CC.

In his report, PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez said that the party is now a big political organization having nearly 200 of its representatives in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Spanish Cortes. The reporter recalled the successes of the socialists at the municipal elections on April 3, after which PSOE representatives headed more than 1,000 municipalities, including such big cities as Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia.

Speaking on the situation in the country Felipe Gonzalez pointed to the necessity of deepening the process of democratization of the country's socio-political life, creating conditions that would prevent a return to the past. The PSOE secretary general particularly noted the grave crisis in Spanish economy, which results in the growth of unemployment, industrial recession and ruin of small and medium entrepreneurs.

Touching upon the party foreign policy activity, its leader stressed that Spanish socialists resolutely oppose the country's participation in NATO. PSOE will as before support the country's national liberation movement waging a struggle against colonial oppression and repressions, for freedom and independence.

Felipe Gonzalez said in conclusion that in the next few years the Spanish socialists see their main objective in the resolution of the country's economic problems, a strengthening of ties with the masses and stabilising the situation in the country.

'HOOLIGAN' BEHAVIOR OF FRG TV CAMERAMAN IN SIBERIA SCORED

LD171217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kassis and M. Mikhaylov report: "Rowdies as Correspondents"]

[Text] The restaurant staff had considerable difficulty in subduing the intemperate hooligan. He was drunk, violent and uncontrollably garrulous. He clearly was not abusing parliamentary language, preferring the unprintable. This was no tipsy tourist but Mr Altmann, a cameraman for the West German television second channel ZDF in Moscow.

ZDF Moscow correspondent Robert Stengl and cameraman Herbert-Josef Altmann were in Siberia shooting a television film about the Baykal-Amur Railroad 25 February - 7 March 1979.

During an evening meal at a restaurant in the Severo-Baykalskiy settlement on 27 February, Altmann started a row and for no reason started to insult a Soviet citizen, his colleague M. Khegay, and even punched him in the face. Altmann's chief, correspondent Stengl, who was present at the time, watched his cameraman's actions with complete indifference, thus encouraging his hooligan behavior.

Such behavior by the West German correspondents is by no means accidental.

During his 2-year stay in our country Altmann has shown himself a much greater specialist in intoxicating drinks and drunken brawls than in handling a television camera. He has a pathological hatred of everything Russian and everything Soviet and, with his companion Mr Stengl, has done everything to blacken the country whose hospitality he enjoyed. Insulting staff that provides them with services or inciting West German citizens in the USSR to do the same, publicly making fun of people and of the country's customs--these are just a few of Altmann's "methods". Indeed, in general the gentlemen from ZDF made a system our of provocative and hooligan behavior. [paragraph continues]

Thus during the 30th Baltic regatta in August 1978 they engaged in anti-Soviet incitement among the West German yachtsmen: We witnessed this ourselves. Last July in Leningrad they acted in the same spirit, provoking tourists from the FRG. Incidentally, it should be mentioned that Altmann, also in Leningrad, allowed himself to use physical force toward driver A. Mistryukov. Characteristically here, as we have already observed, Mr Stengl, who was a kind of chief to Altmann, practically always connived at his cameraman's hooligan escapades and sometimes took a direct part in them.

Mass information media in the West like to expatiate about work "conditions" for correspondents in socialist countries: Things are "bad" for them there, they are "pressured," not allowed to "act freely" or "travel about the country," and so forth. We do not know what they mean by "acting freely" (Herr Altmann, as we can see proves the opposite by his behavior) but, as far as opportunities are concerned, ZDF Moscow and other representatives of the foreign press are free to acquaint themselves with our country--from the Baltic region to the Far East. They can travel, look and report as they please. Press conferences (more than 90 in 1978) and discussions on topical questions of USSR domestic and foreign policy are systematically held for foreign correspondents and are addressed by leaders of different ministries and departments, writers, cosmonauts and public figures.

The Helsinki Final Act talks of the participating states' voluntary intention to "further the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality without distinction of race, sex, language or religion." The mass information organs and their representatives in particular are required to serve the achievement of these goals. What kind of "contribution," if we may put it like that, are Messrs Altmann and Stengl making? And further: How should we regard the position of the ZDF management in this connection, in choosing "correspondents" for work in Moscow who not only abuse hospitality but also violate the elementary norms of decency?

Incidentally, we cannot quite understand the position of the Severo-Baykalskiy local authorities, who for some reason were embarrassed to call the rowdy with the correspondent's pass to account under the legislation in effect in the USSR. Article 206 of the RSFSR criminal code applies directly to incidents of this kind.

Imagine a Soviet journalist on a working trip in the FRG for no cause or reason punching a West German citizen, one moreover who is helping him with his work! How would the West German public and official bodies react to that?

The journalistic profession is specific. It requires mobility, keenness of observation, constant movement and attendance at the most varied events. But this means that journalists' responsibility to make honest use of the privileges granted them by international law is all the greater. It means that they must observe the generally accepted norms of behavior all the more strictly and under no circumstances break the laws of the country where they are staying.

As is known, President Kekkonen of Finland has just paid a visit to the FRG. The announcement on his talks with Federal Chancellor Schmidt especially stresses the readiness to continue promoting the success of the policy of relaxation international tension. Who can fail to see that the behavior of the West German journalists about whom we have been talking is in direct contradiction to the foreign policy course newly reaffirmed in Bonn!

VICTOR LOUIS: RUDOLPH HESS RELEASE BEING CONSIDERED

For a report in the London EVENING NEWS on 16 May by Victor Louis that the USSR has agreed to consider the release of Rudolph Hess, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 17 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

H. BROWN ARRIVES LISBON FOR TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS

LD171708 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, May 17, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown arrived in Lisbon today for talks with Portugal's officials. His visit to Lisbon follows a two-day stay in Madrid where he met Adolfo Suarez, chairman of the Spanish Government, and Spain's military leaders. The U.S. defence secretary is making tours after participating in NATO's Defence Planning Committee session held in Brussels on May 15-16.

TASS, PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD171302 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--An agreement on cooperation between the news agency of the Soviet Union, TASS, and the Portuguese news agency ANOP was signed today in Moscow. The agreement was signed by First Deputy Director General of TASS Sergey Losev and by President of the Board of ANOP Joao Tito de Morais.

ITALY'S ANDREOTTI RECEIVES SOVIET CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER

LD172328 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Rome, May 17, TASS--Giulio Andreotti, chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers, today received Boris Bugayev, minister of civil aviation of the USSR, who is here on an official visit. A positive development of relations between the USSR and Italy in various fields, in the field of civil aviation, in particular, was noted during the meeting.

SOVIET-TURKISH SEA, LAND BORDER TALKS AID COOPERATION

LD161452 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Soviet-Turkish Border Is a Border of Peace and Good-Neighborly Relations"]

[Excerpts] The sixth regular session of the Joint Soviet-Turkish Commission, seeking to determine the maritime boundaries between Soviet and Turkish territorial waters, recently concluded its work in Ankara. The Soviet delegation at the talks was headed by Ambassador Pavel Yermoshin and the Turkish delegation was led by Ambassador Dogan Turkmen. The work of the commission was held in a cordial and courteous atmosphere. International relations in our time convincingly demonstrate that borders and questions concerning borders constitute one of the most delicate aspects of relations between states. In cases where these questions have been settled on the basis of principles of justice and equality, with due regard for the appropriate rules of international law, borders not only do not divide the peoples of neighboring countries but actually unite them. In such cases, neighboring states make important and realistic contributions to strengthening world peace and security and to developing peaceful cooperation among peoples.

In this sense, the Soviet Union and Turkey have shown good will and skill in arriving at mutually beneficial agreements and have achieved very important successes.

From this viewpoint, the results of the talks on the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Black Sea are significant. These talks were held during Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's official visit to the Soviet Union last summer. At the conclusion of these talks, an agreement was signed between the two governments on the issue discussed. Both this agreement, and the results of the recent session of the Soviet-Turkish Joint Commission in Ankara, will help the land and sea borders between our states to unite our countries more and more and to bring the Soviet and Turkish peoples closer together.

AUCCTU SENDS MESSAGE TO CYPRIOT LABOR FEDERATION CONGRESS

LD171054 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions sent a message to the delegates of the 18th Congress of Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour, to all the working people of Cyprus.

The Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour has earned profound respect for its tireless struggle for the interests of the working people of Cyprus, for democratic and social progress, the message says. Being an active member of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour works persistently to rally the working class, to achieve united action of trade unions of different trends. In its international activity the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour is invariably guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism and fraternal solidarity of the working people of all countries, the message says.

The federation declares actively against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for peace, national independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus. The Soviet people have friendly feelings for the Cyprus people. They believe that the problems existing in the country will be solved successfully by the Cyprus people itself, the message says.

WEU COUNCIL SESSION TO DISCUSS EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD161946 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Rome, May 16, TASS--A regular session of the Council of the Western European Union opened in Rome today at foreign ministers level. Several political problems will be discussed, including East-West relations. It is also planned to discuss the WEU member-states' cooperation in the military industry.

BREZHNEV, SWEDISH MONARCH EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON BIRTHDAY

LD161603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 79 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden a telegram conveying congratulations and good wishes to him personally and to the peace-loving Swedish people on the country's national holiday--the king's birthday.

In a reply telegram the king of Sweden expressed sincere gratitude for the friendly congratulations.

COMMENT ON 'LEGALITY' OF NEW RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT

Plans For U.S., UK Recognition

ID172044 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 17 May 79 ID

["Preparing To Recognize Puppets"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Western countries, the USA and Britain in the first place, intend to use the recent racist "elections" farce in Rhodesia for a recognition of the Salisbury regime. The U.S. Senate recommended that the U.S. Government lift the embargo on trade with Rhodesia, the embargo imposed at the call of the UNO, and the U.S. President Carter described the "elections" as a step in the right direction. Similar reports are coming in from the British Isles as well. A group of the Conservative Party's observers at the Rhodesian "elections" returned to London and submitted a favourable-to-the-racists report to the new Government of Britain. Speaking in Parliament somewhat earlier, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the Government of Britain welcomes the changes that have occurred in Rhodesia as a result of the elections that took place there.

The facts indicate that Washington and London are preparing to recognise the Muzorewa government and lift the economic sanctions against Rhodesia. It is well known that the "elections" in Rhodesia, during which the Africans were forcibly driven to the ballot boxes and were forced to vote at submachinegun point, were recognized as invalid by the United Nations Organization. Nothing has virtually changed in Rhodesia after the electoral farce. The white minority retains full control over the situation in the country.

A recognition of the Muzorewa government is necessary for the USA and Britain to legalise and broaden their long-standing trade and economic contacts with Salisbury, contacts which develop in defiance of the U.N. sanctions. Thus, at present, in Rhodesia's mining industry alone, there operate, under the mask of Rhodesian firms, about 200 British and 60 U.S. corporations. The biggest of them--the U.S. Union Carbide supplies the racists with oil and oil products in exchange for chrome, cobalt, nickel, and other valuable metals. Thus, the oil giant Mobil Oil annually gains tens of millions of dollars from trade with Rhodesia. A particular concern of the international public is being aroused by Western cooperation with the racists in the military sphere. The Army of Rhodesia is equipped with British aircraft, tanks, rockets, armoured personnel carriers, and U.S. helicopters.

Human Rights Group Report

ID171750 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 17 May 79 ID

[Text] London, May 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports: The recent "elections" in Rhodesia were a farce, whose results shall not be taken into consideration by the Western governments in deciding their policy towards that country. This conclusion was drawn by the British Parliamentary Human Rights Group.

The report made after the group visited the south of Africa points out the most crude violations of basic democratic standards during the "elections," which were held in an atmosphere of violation of rights of the electorate. The Africans, says the document, were forced into the polling stations. In Sipolilo area, for example, security units shot dead 15 inhabitants who refused to go to the polls, among the victims of this act of terror by the racialists were little children.

White employers and farmers everywhere threatened dismissals and shortwork to African employees and workers to make them go to the polls in order to create an impression of a "massive turn-out." Fair and free elections in Rhodesia, the report stresses, are impossible in the present situation, in conditions of the martial law act and other security measures. The farce of elections has been used by the Salisbury regime to try to gain international recognition and cancelling of the economic sanctions against Rhodesia. A "settlement" and "constitution" which were drawn up without their knowledge and consent, were imposed on the African electors. The truthful and well-documented report on the developments in Rhodesia has been issued at a time when the new British Government openly declares its intention to achieve a rapprochement with the Rhodesian regime under cover of a farce of elections.

Kenyan Rejection of New Government

LD170852 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, May 16, TASS--Kenya does not intend to enter into any contacts or negotiations with the Rhodesian regime of Smith-Muzorewa, since it regards the regime as illegal. This was stated, according to the newspaper DAILY NATION, by Munyua Waiaki, Kenyan minister of foreign affairs. He emphasized that in the question of Zimbabwe's future Kenya supports the stand of the OAU and resolutely rejects the so-called "internal settlement" of the problem of Rhodesia.

KOSYGIN HOLDS FINAL TALKS WITH NIGERIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

LD171802 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had the concluding talk in the Kremlin today with Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, member of the Supreme Military Council, chief of staff of the commander-in-chief [as received] of Nigeria. In the course of the talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the sides completed the consideration of questions of mutual interest for both states. They confirmed their mutual desire to further develop Soviet-Nigerian cooperation in different spheres.

USSR, NIGERIA DISCUSS STEEL PLANT COOPERATION

LD170950 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow the Soviet and the Nigerian sides have negotiated possible cooperation in the building of a steel plant. The permanent secretary for the Federal Ministry of Industry, Abubakar, said his country is interested in having the Soviet Union as a helping party. The Soviet Union has designed a steel plant with a capacity of 1.3 million tons of steel a year. That capacity can be doubled if necessary. It has also expressed readiness to deliver equipment and assembly workers. The Soviet Union has helped build steel plants abroad with an annual capacity of 30 million tons.

SOCIALISTS IN GHANA ENJOY POPULARITY IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD180132 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Vladlen Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Our observer Vladlen Mikhaylov comments on the latest political developments in Ghana: A little more than a month separates us from a general election in Ghana.

The Ghanians will go to the polls to elect the legislative and executive bodies of government that will govern the country after the transfer to a civilian rule on 1st July. Six political parties allowed by the military authority to take part in the elections are now engaged in an acute preelection struggle. According to observers, the struggle will go on between the supporters of two different views on a future development of the country. On the one hand, these are the followers of the People's National Party, enjoying great popularity, testified by foreign journalists, among broad sections of the population, the working people of Ghana above all. The architects of this party are the former associates of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, who is the founder of the independent state of Ghana. Leaders Kojo Botsio and Imora Bgala were prominent statesmen in the first Republic of Ghana. Judging by its program, the People's National Party intends to follow firmly the ideals and teaching of Dr Kwame Nkrumah. He believed that the restructuring of Ghana's economy along socialist lines and the implementation of deep social reforms will enable her to win economic independence and better the material situation of the working people.

In an interview published in the Western press, the leader of the party, Kojo Botsio, stressed that at the party's congress the majority of the participants insisted the emphasis be laid in the party program on the determination to build socialism in Ghana, that is, a society free from exploitation of man by man. The program of the People's National Party deals with acute social and economic issues that remain in the center of attention of the broader masses.

In the foreign field the party favors the policy aimed at promoting relaxation of tension and world peace and at giving support to the fighters for Africa's full liberation from colonialism, racism and neocolonialism.

Two other parties, the United National Convention Party and the People's National Front, hold opposite views. Although these two parties are considered to be rivals, they actually stand on a common platform, as their programs and statements of their leaders reveal. They favor a so-called liberalization of Ghana's economy and (?her) capitalist orientation. The leaders of the two parties, who worked on the Kofi Busia cabinet, brought the country over a short period of time to the brink of financial bankruptcy. Their policy of liberakization created an upheaval in the economy. Foreign companies were quick at taking advantage of it to intensify the plunder of natural resources and the exploitation of Ghanian workers. The working people's increasing discontent brought about the removal of the Busia government. The military authorities which took over reintroduced many of the reforms carried out by the first Ghanian president and cancelled by Kofi Busia and his associates.

Incidentally, the liberalization course had won the backing of certain financial and business circles of the West. Some organs of the Western propaganda machine associated with them advertized the followers of these two parties as champions of democracy and human rights. They tend to forget that the Kofi Busia government used to clamp down on democratic and trade union rights and freedoms. Some Western journalists (?are stubbornly searching) for differences in the People's National Party. Certain Western circles seem to want to destroy the party's unity and sow discord among its leaders.

The People's Revolutionary Party and the People's Democratic Front have lately joined in the ranks of the People's National Party. Both stand for the building of a socialist society in Ghana.

John Tettegah, a leading official of the Trade Union Congress of Ghana has announced that he too entered the ranks of the People's National Party. He enjoys high prestige among Ghanian factory and office workers.

In the opinion of many foreign observers his action contributes to the consolidation of the party's position.

DECLARATION OF ETHIOPIAN PEASANTS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

LD171836 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 17, TASS--The resolution of the Ethiopian working people to strengthen their unity in the struggle for revolutionary achievements, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country is expressed in the declaration adopted by the Second Congress of the All-Ethiopian Peasants' Association which has ended here. The document points out that the only dependable guarantee of the Ethiopian revolution's victory is solid alliance of the working class and peasantry, their joint efforts to develop the economy comprehensively.

Addressing the final meeting of the congress, Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, noted that the victory of the Ethiopian revolution over the external and internal reaction, successful implementation of vital socio-economic reforms, have laid a solid foundation for further advancement along the road of building socialism.

The general secretary of the Provisional Military-Administrative Council stressed that the Ethiopian revolution has now reached a stage when any forces are already incapable of diverting it from the course of creating a society of social justice and equality. However, he said, unity of the ranks of the working class and peasantry is a necessary condition for the development of the revolutionary process in face of the unceasing intrigues of imperialism and reaction. This unity must be achieved through the creation of a vanguard party of the working people guided in its activities by the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Dwelling on the tasks of economic development, Fikre-Selassie Wogderess pointed out that an effective expansion of agricultural production of the country was possible only on the basis of transition to cooperative farming, broad introduction of modern methods of land utilization and farm machinery. The congress participants adopted several resolutions on concrete questions of developing agriculture and revolutionary transformation of the Ethiopian countryside.

CUBAN CP HOLDS PLENARY MEETING, ISSUES RESOLUTION

LD171443 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Havana, May 17, TASS--A resolution of the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba which was held on May 4 was published here. The plenary meeting discussed the results of the implementation of the decisions of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. It is pointed out in the resolution that during the first three years of the five-year period, the directives for the five-year plan of the economic and social development for 1976-80 are being successfully implemented for the majority of the most important targets. Specifically, the output of sugar was increased, the rates of growth of power generation are being stepped up constantly. Considerable successes were achieved in construction, in the metallurgical and metal working industry, in machine building. The plans for increasing agricultural output are being fulfilled ahead of schedule. The quality of medical services for the population has been improved.

The plenary meeting analyzed the difficulties faced by the national economy. They are caused by such factors as price increases at international markets, the economic crisis that swept the capitalist system. In this connection the resolution emphasizes the importance of cooperation of socialist countries in the sphere of science and technology and in the establishment of just, mutually advantageous conditions for commercial and economic cooperation.

The successful activity of the bodies of the people's power made it possible to perfect the system of management of the state, to draw broad masses in governing the state. The plenary meeting paid great attention to the analysis of the implementation of the decisions of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba on foreign policy. Cooperation with countries of the socialist community with which Cuba is linked by unbreakable friendship continued strengthening. The Communist Party of Cuba, the resolution says, was exerting efforts to consolidate unity of the international communist and working class movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party of Cuba, the resolution says, has been revealing the treacherous course of the Beijing leadership, its perfidious aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people.

Proletarian internationalism has been the corner stone of the foreign policy of the Cuban Government. Cuba was giving fraternal assistance to Angola in its struggle against imperialist mercenaries, contributed greatly to upholding sovereignty and territorial integrity of socialist Ethiopia. Cuba declares for the widening of contacts with Latin American peoples, for pooling their efforts in the struggle against the sway of U.S. imperialism.

The resolution of the plenary meeting pays great attention to the non-aligned movement and the coming conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries that will be held in Havana from September 3 to September 6 of this year. Cuba is doing everything it can to consolidate unity of the movement, to step up its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid. The Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different socio-political systems is one of the basic principles of the foreign policy of Cuba, the resolution says. Cuba declares in support of the measures aimed at the strengthening of international detente and consolidation of universal peace, at achieving general and complete disarmament and banning mass destruction weapons.

WESTERN SUPPORT OFUKRAINIAN 'UNDERGROUND,' 'RENEGADES' HIT

LD171118 Kiev in English to Europe 2000 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Commentary "Viewpoint From Kiev," prepared by Doctor of History Ivan Khmel, read by Sergey Khrynyuk]

[Text] The unparalleled campaign in defense of human rights has been gaining momentum in the West in recent years. Certain persons are posing as defenders of human rights in the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. In the distribution of roles among those whose efforts are still worth something, the first saddle in disgracing the Soviet Ukraine was granted to theUkrainian bourgeois nationalists. It is for this very reason why Western propaganda and secret services keep these traitors of the Ukrainian people on their payroll, people who during the last war served the Hitlerite invaders and together with them fled the Ukraine.

Lies and slander which are directed against socialism is not anything new in bourgeois propaganda. Since the days socialism became a social system, its enemies have not stopped painting it as a stereotype of terror and evil and the issue of human rights [word indistinct] the motif of this stereotype. And the present-day version of this propaganda tool of the enemies of socialism has its peculiarities.

The fast development of socialism has forced Western politicians to acknowledge peaceful coexistence as a principle in relations among states with different social systems. This has been manifested in numerous bilateral agreements in the last years, in particular in the Final Act of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation which was signed by 33 European countries, Canada and the United States.

But there still remain powerful and influential forces who suffer in nostalgia for the cold war. And these people, instead of the relaxation of tension as a concession to socialism, have made various types of provocations, including the said issue of human rights in socialist countries, to undermine detente.

An unprejudiced person cannot help noticing that these fabrications, no matter how and in what form they are used, center around one and the same mold. There are several of the so-called dissidents or, to be more exact, renegades. Among these some have set themselves against our society, its socialist way of life, having got entangled in the antisocial criminal activites and prejudices. Others work as enlisted agents for those foreign services and organizations that are waging a provocative and undermining campaign against the socialist countries.

Reactionary circles in the West in every way uphold these activities and try to prove that there allegedly exists in the Soviet Union an underground movement. And to back up these fabrications, they sometimes resort to the following methods:

For example, Andrew Klymuk [presumably Klymchuk], who visited the Ukraine in 1977 as a tourist, was spotted as an anti-Soviet agent. Andrew Klymuk's father, together with other traitors of our homeland, voluntarily joined the SS "Halyehyna" Division and after the war found shelter in Great Britain. Among the films confiscated on him there was a draft of a document with the high-sounding title "Appeal of the Underground Ukraine to Governments of Western Countries and World Public To Come in Defense of the National and State Independence of the Enslaved Soviet Nations and the Basic Rights and Freedoms of the Individual." There were also instructions which were to be passed over with the draft. The instructions read: "We are forwarding our draft of an appeal which should be sent to the Belgrade conference from the Ukraine.

It is important that the set of documents be sent from the underground to this conference." Thus, only a name and address were needed to be written on this false document from the Ukraine. In fact, false papers are fabricated by Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists beyond the borders of the Ukraine.

The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists are ready to undertake any dirty work to please their masters in the provocative campaign in defense of human rights which is aimed against the mutual understanding and cooperation among all nations.

ROLE OF ARMENIAN BROADCASTS TO 'DIASPORA' ABROAD STRESSED

LD170900 Yerevan in Armenian to Europe 0800 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Talk by Stepan Pogosyan, chairman of the Armenian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting]

[Summary] Viewers in the Armenian SSR can watch four television programs. Very soon, a fifth program will be added to these. The conversion to color television broadcasts will largely be completed by the end of this year.

"There are quite a few shortcomings and unsolved problems along with our achievements. The level of our programs does not always satisfy the daily growing expectations of our listeners. The reception quality of broadcasts abroad seriously worries us. We often hear complaints from you, our listeners in the Armenian diaspora, that our broadcasts are poorly heard in a number of Armenian colonies abroad. The Armenian government attaches great importance to radio programs for the Armenian diaspora as the most effective and immediate tie between the motherland and the diaspora. Currently, questions of building new broadcast stations, increasing broadcasting times and making changes in the scheduling and beaming of these broadcasts are under consideration in view of the demands of the Armenian centers in the diaspora. I can say this with certainty: These problems will be solved without fail.

"Our radio receives about 1,500 letters a year. The letters come to us from various corners of the world, from people of the widest range of occupations and convictions. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the significance of these letters. They are a great source of assistance in determining the structure and content of our programs, taking into account the desires of listeners and talking about the issues and phenomena that concern them. We shall continue to hold ourselves ready to satisfy the proposals and desires of our listeners. We treat every single letter from you with great attention and we consider it our obligation to meet your wishes. The following is our one request: Do write to us more often; we are prepared to reply to all your questions and to meet all your proposals. This is because we have one aim: to convey to you the truth about Soviet Armenia, about its economy, science and culture, and about the daily lives of our people.

"The various achievements of our republic enable us to say loud and clear: Yes, we have risen from the ashes. We went through a period of deprivation and difficulty, but we have built a new life, we have scaled the heights of modern civilation and we have built a lively and flourishing Armenia. We are well aware that unsolved problems, difficulties, shortcomings and undesirable phenomena still exist. We are also aware that there are forces abroad that are trying, on the one hand, to minimize the achievements of Soviet Armenia and, on the other, to exaggerate the shortcomings in our life in order to create an unfavorable impression on people who do not possess true information about our country.

"Unfortunately, there are people in the diaspora who proclaim themselves to be patriots and (?yet) place their resources at the service of disseminating these fabrications of imperialist propaganda. The truth is that even an apolitical man is well aware in our time of the fact that it is behavior toward Soviet Armenia that is the determining factor [words indistinct]. It is Soviet Armenia that constitutes the source for the survival of the Armenian people--the granite foundation of the existence of the Armenian people as a nation. This is as clear as can be. This, then, is why our radio considers that its main task is to struggle against the trickery of imperialist propaganda and to prevent it from misleading people and hurting the national interests of our people.

"In conveying my congratulations on Radio Day to our listeners abroad, I wish them the best of health and success in their personal affairs and in the fulfillment of their patriotic wishes and dreams."

MOSCOW IMAM DESCRIBES SOVIET MUSLIMS' HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

LD180615 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[From the "People and Events" program]

[Text] As you may have heard, our reporter (Kwame Ngafi), a student of the Ivory Coast, has interviewed the imam of the Mosque here in Moscow. Today we bring you more from that interview which will be read for you in our studio:

In reply to the question about what Muslim holidays the believers observe in the Soviet Union and how they celebrate them, the imam pointed out that the weekly holiday Namaz is observed every Friday. Besides that, the imam said, we observe such Muslim holidays as Id al-Adha', Id al-Fitr, the Qadr evening and Mawlud an-Nabi. In general we observe all the holidays celebrated in the Islamic world. Adherence to the precepts of Islam is revealed particularly during the sacred month of Ramadan. Throughout the month Muslims observe strict fasting from dawn to sunset. The fast is broken after sunset when feasts or "iftars" are held. Muslims invite to them both relatives and other fellow believers and treat them to lavish suppers. The evenings of fastbreaking are invariably accompanied by readings from the Koran and praying. Besides the five daily prayers, additional services known as "Tarawih Namaz" are held in the mosques during Ramadan and well-known readers recite the Koran by heart.

On the 27th day of the Ramadan, the mosques in this country celebrate a special service known as Laylat al-Qadr, attended by large numbers of believers. Traditions concerning this service differ in various parts of the country. In Moscow's large mosque this service lasts several hours, while in many mosques of the republics of Tataria, Bashkiria and Kazakhstan, it goes well into the night, and in mosques of the republics of Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Turkmenia, believers spend the whole night reciting prayers and reading the Koran.

The Ramadan is crowned with a big holiday known as Id al-Fitr. The mosques are full of believers on that day. Messages of best wishes are read from fellow Muslims from other Soviet cities and villages and from abroad, and sermons are delivered by the chief imams and prominent theologians.

Such sermons, besides tackling purely religious matters and moral precepts, also deal with vital political issues, in particular those concerning the work for peace and friendship among nations. After the holiday prayer believers pay visits to each other.

Muslims in the Soviet Union also celebrate the Id al-Adha'. It is a colorful, sparkling holiday. During the month of Rabi' al-Awal, Muslims in the Soviet Union mark Mawlud an-Nabi, the prophet's birthday. The occasion is celebrated by majestic divine services in the mosques when sermons are delivered and comments are made on chapters of the Koran. Muslims in Central Asia observe another tradition linked with the worship of the prophet Muhammad. A believer who has reached the age of 63, the age of the prophet, invites guests to a feast at which verses devoted to the prophet are recited, various episodes from his life are told, and comments are made on chapters of the Koran. Many Muslim religious leaders attending such parties noted more than once that they had never come across such a noble tradition in other countries. Small wonder, therefore, that several believers coming from other countries have a good word to say about the life of the Soviet Muslims.

You have been listening to the English version of an interview with the imam of the mosque here in Moscow.

ZIMYANIN PRESENTS AWARD TO LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

LD180150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the first edition of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the presentation to the newspaper of the Order of Friendship Among Peoples was held in Moscow today. This high award has been conferred on the newspaper for fruitful work in the development of Soviet literature and for active participation in the communist upbringing of the working people. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, conveyed to the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA collective warm congratulations and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

In particular Comrade Zimyanin said:

[Zimyanin--begin recording] At all stages in the construction of a new society in our country, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has shown and shows itself to be an energetic assistant of the party in developing and welding together multinational Soviet literature on the basis of the Leninist principles of party approach, popular character and artistic creativity.

The 26 April decision of the party Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and political education work, which is a document of outstanding theoretical and political importance, points out that ideological education work should openly raise topical matters concerning our public life for discussion and not circumvent acute issues or keep silent about the shortcomings and difficulties existing in real life. An inclination toward window dressing does not help the matter but only hampers a solution of our tasks. Places where criticism and self-criticism are dishonest and where there is insufficient openness in public affairs inflict direct damage on the activity of the masses. And after all, it is precisely the activity of the masses which is an important source of the strength of the socialist system.

Among the key tasks of ideological education work the Central Committee stressed the need to improve the political upbringing and the Marxist-Leninist education of the artistic intelligentsia. The party will continue in the future to constantly show concern for instilling a high ideological and civic approach in the development of the creative activity of writers, artists, composers, theatrical and cinema artists, architects and journalists.

The creation of new significant works of literature and art depicting the heroic accomplishments of the Soviet people and the problems of development of Soviet society and abashing our ideological enemies is the high calling of Soviet masters of culture. This too is the calling of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. [end recording]

To prolonged applause from those assembled Comrade Zimyanin attached the Order of Friendship Among Peoples to the newspaper's banner.

Chakovskiy, editor in chief of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for their high assessment of the collective's work. He gave the assurance that the newspaper will continue to be a true assistant to the party in the communist upbringing of the working people.

ARAB PHILOSOPHER AVICENNA TO BE HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

LD151352 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--A one-volume selection of the works of Avicenna (Abu 'Ali Al-Husayn Ibn 'Abdullah Ibn Sina) has been prepared for the press by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. It will be issued by the Nauka (Science) Publishers in 1980 for the millennium of the birth of the great thinker and humanist, Avicenna, whose jubilee will be celebrated throughout the world in conformity with a UNESCO decision.

A collection of Avicenna's poetry will be issued at the same time in the "Literary Monuments" series. This will be the fullest-ever Russian-language edition. Literary-aesthetical and philosophical treatises and a new edition of Avicenna's medical heritage are being prepared for publication.

TASS was told by Petr Fedoseyev, the vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and chairman of the nation-wide organizing jubilee committee, that a celebration meeting of the world of science with participation of scholars from abroad is to be held in Moscow. International scientific conferences will be arranged in Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan (Central Asian Soviet Republics) and preparations for them have already begun.

"Avicenna's heritage has not lost its outstanding significance in our time. Soviet people take pride in the fact ther our great fellow-countryman made a very big and unfading contribution to the progressive movement of social thought of mankind and to the advance of world civilization."

BRIEFS

MORAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE--Topical problems concerning the effectiveness of the moral education of the younger generations in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions are on the agenda of a republic-level scientific-practical conference that opened in Lvov on 15 May. Its participants--teachers, scientific workers and senior young pioneer leaders--gathered at the conference to examine the questions of shaping a scientific world outlook and an active position in life among pupils under the conditions of communist construction. The conference was opened by Marinich, Ukrainian minister of education. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 May 79 AU]

TYUMEN AREAS STILL UNDER THREAT FROM RISING FLOODWATER

LD171017 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 May 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent G. Gromyko report under rubric "We Report the Details": "Tyumen: Struggle Against Flooding"]

[Text] As our newspaper already reported, Tyumen has been hit by flooding unprecedented in the city's entire history. It has been caused by heavy flash floods on the Tura River. The struggle against the elements here is not ceasing for one moment. The city is virtually surrounded by a fortress wall of dikes. Beyond them lies an endless sea of water. The water is constantly rising. Yesterday its level in the river had risen by up to 9 meters. Small settlements and temporary structures situated in the flood-lands have been submerged to the roofs. Approximately 3,000 inhabitants of the affected regions were moved in good time into schools and sports halls where all the essential conditions have been created for them: Electric stoves have been installed, water supplies connected, food supplies organized....

The cross-river area of Tsentralnyy Rayon is surrounded by water from two directions--from the Tura and a usually small channel which has now burst its banks. Several industrial enterprises are sited here, and approximately 15,000 people live there. But, despite the water which has come right up to the houses, the rayon continues to lead its usual, measured life: Children run to school, pensioners sun themselves and young mothers stroll with baby carriages. They are reminded of the raging elements only by the columns of dump trucks driving through the streets to where thousands of people, taking over from one another, are working to erect a huge dike encircling the rayon. In some places the dike is getting really close to buildings, and people are taking earth in wheelbarrows to these sections inaccessible to vehicles and bulldozers and are placing sandbags. On the river side dozens of barges and freight vessels have been placed along the dike to deaden the waves. There is a particularly large number of people and equipment where the water comes up to the top of the dam.

I made the acquaintance of the driver of one of the dump trucks, whose body bore the emblem of the Soyuzpromekskavatsiya administration. N. Katsemon had bloodshot eyes and a dirty face: He had been behind the wheel for more than 24 hours.... "I can't sleep," he complained. "As soon as I doze off I see water and the dam. The dam and water. We have now been working for more than a month to build up the dikes, but who would have thought that the Tura would overflow so much in the last few days? There's no time to rest now...."

At the Tsentralnyy Rayon flood commission headquarters, housed in a school right by the water, I talked with A.N. Dmitriyev, chairman of the city flood commission and deputy chairman of the gorispolkom. "The water has rushed into three large areas of the city: The one where we are now and the residential and industrial complex of the Krasnyy Oktyabr woodworking combine and the timber transshipment combine. The total length of the dikes protecting them is approximately 40km. The high flash flood was no surprise to the city soviet. We received warnings long ago. But at first the forecaster believed that the maximum rise in the water level would not exceed 7.8-8 meters. Back in March we began checking and repairing all protective dikes in accordance with that forecast. The work went according to plan. At the end of April we were warned that the water would rise by almost 1 meter more. We had to resort to emergency measures, mobilize almost all the city's earth-moving equipment and dump trucks, open up new quarries and build new dikes. In all the regions threatened by the water we are now keeping in readiness launches, boats, buses, trucks and amphibian vehicles. People are working heroically, and we will not let the city be flooded.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 17 MAY

LD180632 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 17 May reports that in Omskaya Oblast sowing work is in progress, and the first 100,000 hectares have been sown with spring crops.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in the Kustanayskaya Oblast sowing of spring crops has begun. By this evening it is planned to sow 500,000 hectares in the oblast.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that sowing of spring crops is now on the 8 millionth hectare in Kazakhstan. It is planned that by 25 May grain crops will be sown on 16 million hectares, with 13 million hectares in wheat. Half of the spring sowing area--over 3 million hectares--has been completed in Orenburgskaya Oblast.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that everything is ready for harvesting of winter grains in the Kuban. Harvesting is to be carried out in 7-8 days; there will be 27,000 reapers and combines and over 40,000 trucks at work.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that Belorussia today completed sowing of early grains and pulse crops. The last sowing units left Lipetskaya Oblast fields. In southern Turkmenia selective harvesting of winter wheat and barley has begun. This year the republic intends to obtain at least 20 quintals of grain per hectare.

UKRAINE'S SPRING CROP AREA EXCEEDS 18 MILLION HECTARES

AU171122 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 16 May reports that "according to preliminary data, the area under early and late spring crops in the Ukraine now exceeds 19,180,000 hectares with only individual tracts remaining to be sown with millet, buckwheat, corn and postcrop fodder crops. The most important point now is to organize row crop tending in an exemplary manner. All the available equipment has been engaged in row crop cultivation before and after sprouting and in sugar beet thinning."

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 17 May states that the "summer-like warm sunshine and winds have made the rate and quality of field operations a matter of topical importance." "With the completion of the sowing campaign, near the republic's machine operators sowed late spring crops on nearly 130,000 hectares on 16 May alone."

WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REPORTED FOR EARLY MAY

LD171013 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 May 79 p 1 LD

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishin report: "Weather and Crops" under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports"]

[Text] The weather remained warm in the European territory of the USSR during the first 5 days of the month. It then turned colder in the Baltic republics, the western half of Belorussia, oblasts in the western Ukraine, in the Northwest Region and in a number of oblasts in the Central Region. Here air and light ground frosts (reaching minus 3-4 degrees) were recorded at night. Precipitation was negligible over most of the USSR's European territory.

Winter rye and wheat continued to vegetate. Winter barley has come into ear in the south of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Khersonskaya Oblast, and in the Crimea. The plants are 55-80 centimeters high. [paragraph continues]

The stems of winter crops continued to grow in Moldavia, most of the Ukraine and in the south of Belorussia, the Central-Chernozem Region and the Volga Region (south of Volgograd).

In western and northern oblasts of the Ukraine, the northern Central-Chernozem Region, Belorussia, the greater part of the Baltic republics and in the Northwest and Central regions winter crops began putting out shoots some 5-10 days ahead of average. Moisture remained adequate.

Spring barley has begun sprouting in southern Lithuania and in most oblasts in Belorussia and the Central-Chernozem Region. In the northern half of the Ukraine early spring grain crops have developed their third leaf, and in the southern half of the Ukraine (except the far south) and the Don Region they are tillering. Sunflowers have begun sprouting in most of the Donets-Dnepr region, Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast. In Krasnodarskiy Kray the roots of early sugar beet sowings have started to grow. The appearance of the first pair of true leaves is reported on sugar beet in Moldavia and a number of Ukrainian oblasts. The northern boundary of the area in which grasses have resumed vegetation advanced to a line connecting Petrozavodsk and Syktykvar. Grasses are tillering in Belorussia, in southwestern Ukraine and in the northern Central-Chernozem and Volga regions.

The warm weather helped fruit crops quickly resume vegetation and development.

It was warmer in the Transcaucasian republics. There was precipitation everywhere here. In Azerbaijan cotton plants began sprouting in many areas and the appearance of the first true leaf was reported on early sowings. Flower clusters have appeared in vineyards.

Warm, dry weather predominated in most farming areas in West Siberia and Kazakhstan's northwest oblasts. Average air temperatures for the 10-day period were some 3-6 degrees higher than usual. Precipitation here was either nil or slight. In West Siberia's southern oblasts winter rye was tillering and grasses were sprouting.

It remained some 1-3 degrees colder than usual in the Central Asian republics and air frosts were reported in the valleys of Kirgizia. In most areas it rained for 1-3 days.

By the end of the 10-day period early cotton plant sowings had developed their third leaf in Ashkhabadskaya, Maryyskaya, Surkhandarinskaya, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and Kulyabskaya oblasts and in southern Chardzhouskaya Oblast. Fruit crops continue to ripen and grapevines are blossoming. In the tomato fields plants are primarily at the flower cluster and third leaf formation stage, and in the Fergana Valley they are flowering. Alfalfa 60-90 centimeters tall is reported to be forming flower clusters and flowering everywhere. The first mowing of grasses is continuing in southern regions.

JOURNAL EDITOR ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON LOW AGRICULTURAL YIELDS

LD171608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2115 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Answers to listeners' questions by Vladlen Aleksandrovich Ivanov, editor in chief of ZEMLEDELIYE]

[Text] (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov), a worker at a fruit and vegetable base in Penzenskaya Oblast, is interested in the reasons for the reduction in the sowing of buckwheat and millet:

The complaints against agriculture and grain-procurement groups concerning inadequate supplies to the population of [word indistinct] groat crops are quite justified. For example, over the last 2 years the plan for buckwheat production has only been 80 percent fulfilled, while fulfillment of the plan for purchases has reached 54 percent. The corresponding figures for millet are 64 and 57 percent.

What is the reason for this situation? The short answer is that this results from poor attention over a long period to the production of these crops. Scientific and technical progress in the production of groat crops has moved very slowly, and this has been reflected in yields, which throughout the country have remained almost unchanged at a low level--buckwheat at no more than 6 or 7 quintals per hectare and millet at no more than 10 or 11 quintals per hectare. However, these figures have been considerably lower in past years. Yields of wheat, particularly winter varieties, have increased considerably, as have corn, barley and rice. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in seeking a rapid increase in gross grain crop production, have extended the sowing areas of crops giving the higher yields, while areas for the lesser yielding crops, including buckwheat and millet, have been reduced. Science and technical support have not yet aided buckwheat and millet. There are still no intensive varieties of buckwheat. The old varieties continue to dominate production. No special combine has yet been devised for harvesting groat crops. There is a very acute need for this, since the existing all-purpose combines crush the grain crops, leading to reductions in the production of high-quality groats.

In the most recent period, beginning with the March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, our party and the Soviet Government have been taking measures to resolve the key problem of agriculture--increasing grain crop production--not only in the sense of increasing overall production, but also in accordance with the country's requirements for particular types of grain crops, including groat crops. In this connection, purchase prices were raised on millet and especially on buckwheat. Also, other measures were adopted to increase the incentive for farms to raise production and procurement. Agricultural and procurement bodies, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and scientific-research establishments developed organizational and agrotechnical measures for this purpose. The situation gradually improved. Not only were continuous decreases in production and procurement of buckwheat and millet halted, but the first steps were taken to increase those areas. For example, in 1970 purchases of buckwheat reached 482,000 tons, compared with 330,000 tons in 1965, and then exceeded the prewar level. The greatest successes were achieved by farms in the Ukraine, especially in Chernigovskaya Oblast. However, there were setbacks in the further development of buckwheat and millet production, and in Belorussia, Orelskaya, Permskaya, Penzenskaya, Gorkovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Smolenskaya, Tulaskaya, Tambovskaya and a number of other oblasts, sowing areas for these crops as well as yields and gross production even began to decrease. This was undoubtedly a consequence of inadequate control over fulfillment of the state plan.

Therefore, the primary objective in overcoming backwardness in production and purchases or buckwheat and millet, and consequently, in fully satisfying the population's need for groats, is to raise the level of the leaders' responsibility at all levels for fulfillment of plan indices. All the necessary conditions for this are now being created, and there is positive experience demanding broad implementation. For example, farms in Nezhin Rayon in Chernigovskaya Oblast have in 3 years fulfilled the plan for buckwheat procurement for the entire 10th 5-Year Plan by 124 percent. Last year the average yield of this crop was about 4 to 6 quintals per hectare. This shows that, given some effort, groat crops can and should bring high harvests.

LAND RECLAMATION OFFICIAL TALKS ON LAND IMPROVEMENT

ID180835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Talk by Polad Adzhiyevich Polad-Zade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, entitled "Matters of Concern to the Country's Land Improvement Workers," live or recorded]

[Summary] This year land improvement workers of the Soviet Union have to bring into use 787,000 hectares of new irrigated land and about 980,000 hectares of drained land and to irrigate 6.64 million hectares of pastureland. The total volume of state investment going into land improvement will be in excess of R7 billion this year. About 3 million square meters of residential floor space will be commissioned this year for workers mastering improved land. Despite the difficult weather conditions at the start of the year, good work was carried out by most land improvement collectives and the plan for contract work done by the ministry's construction organizations was fulfilled 100.8 percent over the first 4 months.

Krasnodarskiy Kray land improvement workers have adopted an enhanced pledge for 1979; they are to hand over 20,000 hectares for use instead of the planned 16,000 hectares for rice sowing. It looks as if this pledge will be fulfilled. Land improvement workers in the Far East and Uzbekistan have done good work so far this year.

"Unfortunately, one cannot praise all collectives and their leaders. Many land improvement organizations of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone have been unable to make up arrears. The RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Economy is again among the laggards this year. Land improvement workers of Tyumenskaya Oblast and of a number of other organizations have not fulfilled the plan. The ministry is taking measures to correct the situation in organizations that are lagging behind."

Today, it is not only front-ranking farms but also entire large regions that achieve high and steady harvest from land that has been improved. Irrigated and drained land in the Ukraine is used very efficiently on the whole. In 1978, for instance, the yield of grain crops on irrigated land in the Ukraine as a whole came to 41 quintals per hectare.

"However, it is unfortunately possible to give many instances which are just the opposite. One can immediately say that today on all the land that has been improved, yields are still much less than they can and ought to be. There are many reasons for this. Of course, there are mistakes being made in designs, there are shortcomings and imperfections in construction work and shortcomings in the operational organizations of water workers. But there are also grave shortcomings in the work done by farms mastering improved land. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have poorly prepared themselves to take over new irrigated and drained land. Matters pertaining to specialization have not been resolved. Improvements of farms are seriously behind the rate of land improvement construction. I have spoken about this and have said that this year we intend to make a drastic change in this matter. It seems that as a whole there must be a more clear-cut, systematized approach, joint work by all agricultural organs and more coordination by planning organs in order to insure that farms are completely prepared to exploit new land very efficiently. At present, at a time when we have a very big stock of improved land--and I will repeat this figure, we have more than 28 million hectares of improved land in the country today--it is very important to increase the reliability of those services which exploit improved land. In particular, we are implementing a system of measures for improving the work done by operational organs, for introducing industrial methods, extending the technical services to networks and creating a production base for technical exploitation.

The creation of new organs which have been named 'Poliv' rayon production associations is a new direction in this sphere of work. These rayon organizations are fully responsible for the carrying out of irrigation at farms which they serve. They are in charge of land improvement funds, pumping stations, canals, pipelines, and sprinkling equipment and carry out the whole complex of work connected with the irrigation of agricultural crops in the required agrotechnical period. The experience of work done last year has shown that where rayon production associations operated, the yield of agricultural crops was on average 30 per cent higher than at farms where this method of work was not applied.

This year the irrigation campaign began in a more organized way than in previous years. Last year improved land produced 30 percent of the agricultural produce expressed in money terms. This percentage will rise this year. Experience both at home and abroad shows that plastic drainage systems are far superior to other types of ground drainage. Labor consumption is halved when laying plastic drainage systems and quality is improved.

"The requirements of land improvement workers measured against plastic production in the country as a whole are comparatively small. Nevertheless, the organs on which this depends are not solving this matter and we are being forced just as before to lay ceramic drainage systems just as our grandfathers did on huge areas of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. In the USSR we have made a new and very interesting nontrench drain-layer which makes it possible to increase labor productivity considerably and to insure the highest quality of work. However, machine builders and also planning organs are quite unable to solve the matter of producing this drain-layer on a serial basis. The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building should turn their attention to these serious problems. Constructors and designers have been able to make both technology and new equipment, and the leaders of these ministries as well as the Gosplan will have to give some serious thought to letting new methods prove themselves in practice."

"I would like to dwell on one more matter which is considerably delaying the development of work in the RSFSR Non-Chernonzem Zone and in land improvement as a whole. We have already been able to set up, after the May 1966 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a powerful base of a construction industry for water economy organizations. However, the rate at which work has to be done is increasing and this base must be developed. It must be said that our organizations, and the base created for them, have been adapted to the fulfillment of land improvement work on an increasingly growing scale. Nevertheless, we have to build new industrial enterprises, reinforced concrete works, and big construction equipment overhaul plants. Our program includes major water engineering schemes which we cannot as yet manage to build. In accordance with the plans we must be helped here by such construction ministries as the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building. It must be said that year after year the construction organizations of these ministries have not been coping with the plans laid down for our projects. This applies particularly to major work on setting up big industrial bases in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. We are counting heavily on the fact that the leaders of these ministries will reexamine their attitudes to this matter and will make sure that there is an improvement in the work done on land improvement projects.

"Why hide a sin? We ourselves also have many unexploited internal reserves and many shortcomings in work. We held an aktiv for leading workers of water economy organs. Under discussion were measures for getting rid of the shortcomings in our work and for insuring the undoubted fulfillment of the tasks of the current year and the 5-year period as a whole.

We paid special attention during the work of the aktiv to the shock task facing the country's land improvement workers; the solution of matters connected with developing land improvement in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Land improvement workers have the task of building land improvement systems so that they guarantee that high yields are obtained and that land that has been improved is used to the maximum volume of agricultural and stockbreeding output.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS LAND IMPROVEMENT WORK

LD171716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Summary] An all-union conference of the country's land improvement works will open in Moscow tomorrow, at which the further program for accelerated revival of arable and harvestable lands will be discussed.

In the Soviet Union large new irrigation and drainage systems have been and are being built. At present, the area of improved lands in the country comprises 28 million hectares, which is larger than the area of the Kazakh virgin lands. Irrigation is facilitating the accelerated development of cotton and rice growing. Thanks to land improvement work, the areas available for steady grain, vegetable and fodder crops production are constantly expanding. The Soviet Union leads the world in the scale and rate of land improvement work. Constituting 8 percent of the arable land, improved lands yield over a quarter of the agricultural products obtained in the country. Over R40 billion are being allocated in this 5-year plan for land improvement work. This is equal to the allocations for the last two 5-year plans together. Every year land improvement systems are established on an area of around 2 million hectares.

The main emphasis now is on the Non-Chernozem Zone. In this five-year plan almost 6 million hectares will be irrigated and cultivated, over half of which are already yielding harvests.

Another zone where great land improvement work is being carried out is in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Water from the Amu-Darya River travels over 1,000 kms along the Karakum Canal to the desert. In the 18 years since the first phase of the canal was commissioned, sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Turkmenia alone have reclaimed over 500,000 hectares of land from the desert. A large area for growing thin-fiber cotton strains is being created in the Karshi Steppe, Uzbekistan. In the Hungersteppe, work on irrigating and mastering lands is being completed on an area of over 300,000 hectares. The value of products produced on farms in the Hungersteppe has already covered the cost of establishing this large cotton-growning area. Great work is also being carried out in the southern Ukraine, Moldavia and the steppes of Kazakhstan.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY SOWING PROGRESS--Despite the difficulties caused by protracted spring, sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Primorskiy Kray are continuing sowing work. They are planting potatoes, vegetables and fodder crops, conducting top-dressing of meadows and pastures and are expanding the sowing of corn. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 15 May 79 OW]

COSMOS-1099 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 17 MAY

LD171450 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 May--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1099 was launched in the Soviet Union today. Onboard the satellite is scientific apparatus for continuing research of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various sectors of the USSR national economy and international cooperation. The satellite's initial period of rotation is 89.2 minutes; perigee 274 km; apogee 224 km; inclination of orbit 81.4 degrees. The apparatus onboard the satellite is functioning normally. The incoming information is being transmitted to the state research and production center, Priroda, for processing and application.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS BEGIN UNLOADING PROGRESS CRAFT

LD161924 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 16 May 79 LD

["Unloading in Orbit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 16, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: For 80 days now Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working aboard the orbital scientific-research station Salyut-6.

In accordance with the plan of prophylactic measures, the crew today checked the systems of the Soyuz-32 spaceship, and the switch-on system of its power unit. The interior hatches were opened after the checking of the tightness of the docking joint; the cosmonauts started dismantling and carrying cargoes and equipment from the Progress-6 ship into the station.

The program of today envisages physical exercises with the use of a complex trainer and a veloergometer. Yesterday the crew performed a technical experiment in measuring the level of noise in the compartments of the station. The data received will be used in the future in designing perspective space vehicles.

The systems of the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32-Progress-6 are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

SPACE MEDICINE IMPORTANT IN PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF CREWS

LD170952 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--Space medicine, writes the magazine ZDOROVYE (HEALTH), plays an ever growing role in ensuring the success of Soviet cosmonautics. Much attention is now being given, in particular, to psychological support of the crews and organisation of their spare time in orbit. Radio "meetings" with their families, actors and scientists and broadcasts of musical, radio and TV programmes is done taking strict account of the stages of the space flight and of an analysis of the individual state and even mood of each crew member. The greatest attention is likewise given by the medical service to holding an entire complex of preventive measures to prepare the cosmonauts for meeting again with the force of gravity when they return to earth. On top of that, on the medics' recommendations the cosmonauts wear, during the flight, the Penguin training suits, inside which special rubber bands create loads on different groups of muscles to train their locomotor system. In other words, concludes the magazine, medicine helps our cosmanauts literally at every step.